The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CARPENTER—PROSPECT FOR A NEW ELECTION—DILEMMA OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Carpenter's speech in favor of a new election in Louisiana was listened to in the Senate to-day with great attention, and attracted full galleries. He is expected to occupy the entire session to-morrow. He reviewed, in his brilliant and forcible style, the facts attending the election, and the subsequent political proceedings by which Kellogg was declared Governor and Pinchback was chosen to the United States Senate. Mr. Carpenter's speech was interesting from the manner in which its statements were presented, and his style of oratory. It is contended that Kellogg was not elected Governor of Louisiana, that he is in possession of his office without authority of law, and that in the election that was followed by his inauguration there was no expression of the will of the people in the State of Louisiana. It is asserted on the other side that Kellogg was in reality the choice of the people of the State, and that whatever technical legal objections there may be to the proceedings of the Returning Board which declared him elected, the majority of the people either voted for Kellogg or desired to vote for him, and that many of the latter were illegally deprived of their right to vote. The constitutional power of the General Government to interfere is held, by most or all of those who oppose a new election, not to exist, and the opposition will be placed for the most part on constitutional grounds. Several of the Democrats, who desire a new election, do not see their way clear to press that side of the question, and will vote against a new election, to be consistent with their State rights views. The case is very complicated. Besides the many Senators who deal with the facts in an independent, conscientious manner, there are, no doubt, some whose judgment will be swayed by personal and party considerations, and the desire to gain a victory in the Senate. More strength is developed for a new election than has been anticipated; but the possibility of the passage of a law for that purpose is very remote.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House occupied the entire day with a general discussion of the Army bill. The speeches, numerically, were in opposition to the proposed reduction in the line of the army, but it seems probable that the recommendations of the committee will prevail. Individual Congressmen will feel the effects of economy in this direction less than in the discontinuance of the public buildings. The opposition is of a threefold character: First, the legitimate opposition to the theory of reduction in the line, on the ground that it is unsymmetrical and injurious to the service; second, the protesting opposition of the Representatives of the frontier States; and, third, the factious opposition of the Democracy. Gen. Coburn, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who is called an enemy of the army by army men, favored the proposed reduction. He also thought that a similar reduction was possible in the staff. Mr. Scudder, of New-Jersey, protested against reduction, and maintained that the army was a necessary nucleus for volunteers in times of danger. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, made the most forcible objections to the reduction of the army. He thought it unwise to strike at the centre of the army mechanism under the pretense of economy, and take out an important part, to the serious injury of the entire system. The necessities of the frontier are very great. The length of the frontier is now ten times greater than in 1860. Sometimes a single regiment is scattered over, and required to protect, 600 miles of frontier territory. The proposed reduction will put the entire army, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, in inexplicable confusion. Lieut. Gen. Philip Sheridan insisted that there can be no reduction in his department without serious injury to the best interests of the department; that many of the companies were now so small as to be inefficient, and that some of the cavalry regiments did much greater service now than during the war. The army is now in a state of constant panic, consequent upon the uncertain legislation of Congress. The Territorial Delegates unitedly opposed the reduction of the army. Nesmith, whilom Senator, and now Representative from Oregon, who is said to have been elected by the Grangers, introduced what is perhaps the Granger dialect in his speech upon the bill. He earnestly opposed a reduction of the army, but he more vigorously inveighed against the Indian peace policy and its agents, toward whom he directed some language not far removed from blasphemous. The opposition of the Democrats was for the most most factious and illegitimate. Whitthorne managed, in opposing the bill, to make an unfair attack upon the Administration and the Republican Party. He was compelled to acknowledge, upon interruption of Gen. Garfield, that his figures were falsely compiled. The vote on the bill will be taken to-morrow.

CÆSARISM.

The ghost of "Cæsarism" will not down. The New-York journal which has wearied the public with dreary forecastings of a Republican Empire, is busily engaged in catching the gossip of Senators and Representatives in response to the interrogatory, "What do you think of the third term?" Doubtless the public will soon be furnished with broadsides of these futile imaginings upon an idle subject.

THE CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported to the House the bill for free banking and redemption, upon which they have agreed. It is manifest that this bill is a compromise. No member of the committee seems to give it his entire indorsement. The free-money men of the committee acknowledge that section 8 of the bill, which provides means for gradual coin resumption, is a compromise, and that they agreed to it solely as the most moderate of all the specie payment measures which were presented. The hard-money men of the committee, for their part, acknowledge that it was impossible to secure any section providing for a more immediate and more certain return to coin payments than is offered in the eighth section. Mr. Randall, of the committee, gave public expression to his views upon the bill by denouncing it as "a bill of abominations." Mr. Kelley's Low-rate Convertible Bond bill was also reported by the committee, but adversely. Mr. Kelley, however, had friends enough for his measure in the House to secure it favorable reference. The House agreed that it should be referred to the Committee of the Whole with the General Currency bill, and be considered at the same time. The scheme is gradually losing strength, though it appeared at one time to have very formidable support.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has referred to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, for full examination and report, the subject of discontinuing appropriations for public buildings. While there will be in both Houses a great deal of opposition to cutting down appropriations in this direction, it is extremely probable that large reductions from the appropriations of the last few years will be made this session.

A COUNTER MEMORIAL FROM GOV. SHEPHERD.

Gov. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, has prepared a memorial to Congress, which it is intended shall be presented to-morrow, replying to the memorial of Messrs. W. W. Corcoran, Geo. W. Riggs, and others, in which they present charges against the District Government, and ask for an investigation by Congress. The memorial begins as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your memorialist, the Governor of the District of Columbia respectfully represents that, in common with other officers of said district, he has been arraigned before your honorable body by two memorials of certain pretended tax-payers, in which your memorialist and his associates are charged with grave offences. Charges so gravely presented and apparently so gravely made demand of your memorialist, on the part of himself and associates, as a duty they owe to themselves and the good people of the District, to place before your honorable body certain facts of record and of public notoriety touching both the allegations made and the persons making them. Your memorialist, speaking for himself and associates in office, declares that they have not sought, and do not now seek to evade, the fullest and fairest investigation into the affairs of the District, and as proof thereof they remind your honorable body that at every session of Congress since the organization of the new Government of the District, they have been before the District Committee and Committees on Appropriations of both the Senate and House of Representatives, with full exhibits of all the transactions of said district. That at the Second Session of the Forty-second Congress an investigation was ordered by the House of Representatives on the 22d of January, 1872, which was continued throughout the Winter and till May of same year, when a report was made, covering nearly 1,000 printed pages, and embracing record evidence and oral testimony upon every substantial allegation presented by the memorialists of your honorable body at that session of Congress. That said investigation was regarded by the Forty-second Congress as an impartial, thorough, and searching inquiry into every expenditure of the District Government, of the prudence, wisdom, and honesty of the executive, and of the durability and value to the District of the improvements then made and proposed to be made.

The memorial further sets forth that at the investigation the whole plan of improvements was examined and approved by Congress, and that the report warranted the Government of the District to go forward in the furtherance of the plan. The results of the second investigation are set forth in the Governor's memorial, which proceeds as follows:

At the present session of the Forty-third Congress your memorialist invited an investigation, which, under the order of the House of Representatives, is now being made, and covers every substantial allegation not heretofore finally and fully considered. Your memorialist now insists that unless probable cause is shown for the existence of the evils heretofore and now complained of, and which have been disproved before Congress, he and his associates ought not to be subjected, at great expense to the General Government and to the great detriment of the interests of the District, to further needless and fruitless investigation.

The memorial goes on at considerable length to relate the history of the proceedings, operations, and embarrassments of the District Government, defending it against the allegation of its opponents. It arraigns the petitioners for an investigation as standing before Congress as willful violators of law, in refusing to pay the assessments against them for improvements made, although having the pecuniary ability to make the payments. Among this class are W. W. Corcoran and George W. Riggs. The memorial closes as follows:

Disclaiming all purpose to evade any reasonable and proper investigation, your memorialist submits whether, under all the circumstances, it would be fair and just to the people of the country, to the people of the District, and to your memorialist and his associates, to enter upon an inquest without some probable cause shown of the truth of the charges made.

THE REPORTERS' STATIONERY.

From time immemorial a small box about two feet long and wide by four feet high, containing sundry drawers and pigeon-holes, has stood in one corner of the reporters' gallery of the Senate. The door has a lock, and the key has been in the possession of the door-keeper of the gallery. In the box has always been found a small assortment of medium quality pencils, bad paper, and worse pens. When a reporter or correspondent has been unfortunate enough to leave his note-book at home, or has been compelled to write a dispatch or letter at the Capitol, he has obtained a sheet of paper and pen from the stationery-box. The inkstands fixed on the desks of the gallery are now and then filled from a bottle of gummy ink, also contained in the box. Since the independent and economical press of the country has been attacking the use of stationery at the Capitol, it is seriously proposed by the Senate to cut off the few dollars worth of bad articles that have flowed through this box, and after a debate during the morning hour, which cost the Government more than all the reporters' stationery for a session, the subject was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses for grave deliberation and report. Senator Carpenter magnanimously offers to refund the cost of the articles furnished on his requisition, as President *pro tem.*, if he has violated the law.

REPRINTING NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have under consideration a proposition to repeal the law passed by the last Congress, making an appropriation of $600,000 for reprinting national bank notes. This proposition is received with much favor by the committee. Should the bill on free banking, favorably reported by this committee, pass, the law directing the use of the $600,000 would be an anomaly, inasmuch as this Free Banking bill makes additional appropriations for the printing and engraving of the notes.

QUARANTINE.

The bill, of which an account was given in THE TIMES some days ago, providing for a general system of quarantine for the whole country, was introduced into the Senate to-day by Mr. Boutwell.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 29.—A letter from J. H. Blackfan, Superintendent of foreign mails, dated Washington, Jan. 28, to the Postmaster at Philadelphia, says: "The assent of the British office having been given to constituting Philadelphia an office of exchange for mails dispatched from this country to the United Kingdom by the steam-ships of the American Steam-ship Company's Line, sailing from the port of Philadelphia, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, you will hereafter make up and dispatch mails accordingly by each steamer of said line." The agents of the line were duly notified of the above by the Postmaster, and hereafter ships of this line will take a mail every Thursday for Liverpool.

AID TO THE POOR AND NEEDY.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—Independent of work done by private charities and public asylums, the Poormaster of this city is affording aid in the way of necessaries of life to 1,800 families, consisting of 7,000 souls.

ALBANY.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILWAY.

PROPOSED EXTENSION—VACATING ASSESSMENTS—EXTENDING THE POWERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Mr. Wight, of Westchester, introduced a bill providing that the New-York Elevated Railway Company be authorized to extend its tracks from the southern terminus of its present track to the East River, on or near Whitehall street; thence through the easterly part of the City, and east of the easterly line of Broadway and Fourth avenue, to the Harlem River; thence to the main line of the company's route, at or west of Ninth avenue; also, from the present track, at some point between North Moore street and Spring street, to Broadway; also, from its present track at same point, between Barrow street and West Thirteenth street, to Broadway; also from its main lines to the Grand Central Depot, and to the Central Park at such points as shall best accommodate the traveling public. A petition from Charles O'Conor, William Orton, Stephen Pell, and 5,000 others, asking for the passage of the bill, was presented.

VACATING ASSESSMENTS.

The lawyers who devote themselves to the business of vacating assessments on merely technical and frivolous grounds, will find their occupation gone should the bill introduced to-day by Mr. Waehner, amending the act of 1872 in regard to local improvements, become a law. It provides that any slight irregularities of a technical character shall not avail to render assessments invalid, and that only in cases where manifest fraud or injustice can be shown can assessments be vacated.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. Wagstaff's bill in relation to the prevention of cruelty to animals was considered in the Committee of the Whole in the Assembly. It confers some additional powers on the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Section 3 provides that any officer, agent, or member of said society may lawfully interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty to any animal in his presence, and any person who shall interfere with, or obstruct any such officer, agent, or member, in the discharge of his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The fourth and fifth sections are as follows:

4. Any agent or officer of said society may lawfully destroy, or cause to be destroyed, any animal found abandoned and not properly cared for, appearing, in the judgment of two reputable citizens called by him to view the same in his presence, to be glandered, injured, or diseased past recovery for any useful purpose.

5. When any person arrested is at the time of such arrest in charge of any vehicle drawn by or containing any animal, any agent of said society may take charge of such animal, and of such vehicle and its contents, and deposit the same in a safe place of custody, or deliver the same into the possession of the Police or Sheriff of the county or place wherein such arrest was made, who shall thereupon assume the custody thereof.

The bill, with some few amendments of an unimportant character, was favorably reported.

THE NEW CITY PRISON.

The Committee on Cities held a meeting this afternoon to hear arguments in relation to Mr. Waehner's bill for the repeal of the act for the construction of a new City Prison in New-York City. Mr. Spencer, of New-York, spoke against the passage of the bill. He contended that the Tombs Prison was altogether too small for the needs of the City. Sometimes five hundred human beings are crowded into it, making it necessary to place four in some of the cells, when two should be a maximum. This crowding and mixing old and young, fresh culprits and old, hardened criminals, worked injury to the moral as well as the physical health of the prisoners. The Tombs, from its original construction, does not admit of judicious enlargement. The Legislature, to avoid another Tammany job, put the whole business into the hands of gentlemen in whose capacity, integrity, and honor the whole City has confidence. They serve entirely without pay. After great care, deliberation, and investigation they have selected a site that meets the approval of all except a small clique who are interested in some real estate, a few lots only, which they fear will be affected by the change. By great earnestness they have tried to raise a hue and cry against this necessary public work. But the interests of a million people cannot be sacrificed to the selfish views of a few lot-owners. The three Commissioners are having plans drawn by architects who have made this subject a special study, and in a few weeks the plans will be completed and calculations of the cost made that will show us what the structure is to be, and what to a dollar it will cost. When that is done, and the plans are before the committee, and not before, we shall be in a position to form an intelligent opinion. As these gentlemen were selected especially for capacity and trustworthiness, and as they work for nothing, common courtesy and prudence require that we should wait till they show us the plans and estimates, and not with the fickleness of the wind pass a law one session and repeal it the next, before we can know how it will work. It may be necessary to amend the act so as to limit the expenditure; but that cannot be done till we see the plans and estimates. It may also be necessary to so amend the act that a turn of the political wheel in New-York may not next year put the construction of the new prison into the hands of the party that squandered $14,000,000 pretending to build a new Court-house, and left it unfinished at last. The safety of the public money may require that the present Commissioners should, by the act itself, be kept in office until the building is complete, and that two such men as Ex-Mayor Opdyke and the President of the Prison Association, Sinclair Tousey, or men of like character, be added to the commission. He asked to have the whole subject laid over for one month, to enable the Commissioners to come before this committee with their plans and estimates, then they could act intelligently.

Mr. Walhner, in reply to Mr. Spencer, claimed that there existed strong opposition to the project of erecting a new prison at the present moment among all classes of citizens, and that the press and the people called for the repeal of the act. He called attention to the fact that in February next the appraisers under the act would be appointed and additional expense incurred. The proper course to pursue was to repeal the act, and then if, on investigation, it appeared that a new prison was required, a bill could be introduced and passed that would meet the approval of the citizens of New-York, and from which the objectionable features of the existing act would be excluded.

Alderman McCafferty followed on the same side, when the further consideration of the matter was postponed until Tuesday next.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS FOR THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The bill of Mr. Spencer, of New-York, fixing the salaries of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, and providing for the appointment of a Deputy and an Assistant Clerk was under consideration. The bill fixed the salary of the Clerk at the sum of $6,000. M. Blumenthal, of New-York, said he thought the amount excessive, while admitting that the duties were onerous and responsible. He moved as an amendment that the salary be fixed at $5,000, which was carried. The bill was still further amended so as to reduce the salary of the Deputy Clerk from $4,000 per annum to $3,500, and that of the Assistant Clerk from $4,000 to $3,000.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The bill introduced by Mr. Biglin, of New-York, providing for the erection of four additional public baths in the City of New-York, was ordered to a third reading.

CITY BONDS.

The bill providing for the issuing of New-York City bonds to meet certain bonds falling due, and which was amended in the Senate so as to render it necessary that all the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall vote in favor of issuing the bonds was considered. A motion to non-concur in the Senate amendments was made and carried, and a Conference Committee was appointed.

SLANDER SUITS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Wight, of Westchester, providing that no person in any one action in a civil suit for slander or libel shall be held to bail in any greater sum than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned or restrained of his liberty by reason of any order of arrest requiring him to give bail in any greater sum than that amount. The second section provides that no matter what the number of suits by any one plaintiff against a single defendant, the latter shall not be required to give any larger bail than $5,000. The third section provides that the present bill shall apply to all orders of arrest in civil suits now pending in which any persons are now imprisoned or restrained of their liberty.

A FORTY-SECOND STREET RAILROAD.

Still another bill to charter a Forty-second Street Railroad was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Fox. It names as incorporators Lewis May, David J. King, George Terry, Edgar Rogers, Jay S. Treat, L. Newman, Thomas J. Harrison, George W. Linch, George C. Sharp, F. E. Ballard, Abiah P. Tuttle, George S. Harrison, John L. Piper, John A. Ham, Thomas G. Harrison, John D. Wilson, John F. Phillips, William Gelston, George H. Broadhead, Alex. W. Shepard, William H. Granberry, William F. Phipard, Edward H. Drake, Coleman Benedict, Brayton Ives, James O. Stevens, Henry A. Patterson, Robert J. Kimbal, Henry W. Prasser, Thomas S. Ball, Edward E. Roe, Francis Moran, Wm. A. Merrill, Isaac Buckingham, Benj. F. Judson, Martin V. Foreman, James M. Noyes, Wm. Thompson, John Walters, James Adams, Theodore P. Rutan, and Charles F. Davenport. It authorizes the construction, maintenance, and operating of a double-track railway through Forty-second street from the North River to Madison avenue, with the right to charge not more than five cents fare for each passenger, and to issue transfer tickets by mutual agreement with any intersecting road for not more than seven cents. In consideration of this franchise, the company is to pay the City three per cent. of its gross receipts per annum.

NATIONAL GUARD PARADE GROUND.

Senator Gross introduced a bill which proposes to repeal the act of April 21, 1873, which authorizes the laying out of a parade ground above Fifty-ninth street for the use of the National Guard, and under which the Commissioners of Public Parks have already selected a site on Washington Heights.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEM.

In accordance with the determination arrived at by the Republican caucus of last evening, Senator Robertson was this morning nominated by Senator Woodin for President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and unanimously elected. The choice of the Senate is well received by the members of both parties, and gives very general satisfaction.

INSURANCE.

An important insurance bill was introduced by Senator Lowery. It is entitled "An act to provide for the creation of an extra insurance fund by fire insurance companies," and it authorizes the Directors of any such company to suspend the payment of dividends during any one year for the purpose of creating a special reserve fund, which, with the guarantee surplus fund, shall amount to a sum at least equal to the amount of its capital.

OSTENSIBLE REPORTERS.

By a resolution of the Senate, introduced this morning by Mr. Woodin, the Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Glidden, was authorized to appoint an unlimited number of reporters for the press, thus giving them the privileges of the floor. The law already allows, and the Clerk has already appointed, twenty-two reporters, which, with the twenty already authorized and appointed in the Assembly, would certainly seem to give an ample representation to all the papers in the State which really desire to maintain a regular correspondent at the Capitol. It is believed that the pressure brought to bear to obtain the passage of this resolution proceeds from persons who desire to obtain the privileges of the floor for purposes very different from those of genuine newspaper correspondents.

THE CHARITABLE COMMISSION OF NEW-YORK.

The Committee on Cities have decided to report favorably the bill abolishing the Charitable Commission of New-York City.

THE WORKING MEN'S ASSEMBLY.

The Judiciary Committee held a special meeting this evening for the purpose of affording a hearing to a deputation from the Working Men's State Assembly. Mr. Theodore F. Tomlinson urged that laws should be passed in relation to the employment of apprentices, so that the country may have skilled mechanics. Another demand of the working men was that landlords should be compelled to render tenement-houses fit for human habitation, which at present they often are not. He also spoke in favor of electing the heads of departments, and denounced the gas and other monopolies. Mr. Connolly, of the Working Men's Association, said that it was a shame that, when 50,000 people in New-York were on the verge of starvation, and over 10,000 mechanics out of employment, the jealousy of the heads of two of the city departments prevented the carrying out of needful work on the boulevards, that would give employment and enable the poor to obtain bread. The only other topic upon which Mr. Connolly spoke was as to the injustice done to the mechanics and laborers of New-York in giving contracts for public works out of the State, when the work could be as well, if not better done, within it.

THE PINCKNEY-MOORE ELECTION CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this afternoon for the consideration of the petition of Gen. Pinckney, who claims the seat now occupied by Senator Moore. After reading the protest the committee decided to postpone further consideration of the case until next Thursday. Senator Moore was notified of their action, and requested to be prepared with his answer on that day. Gen. Pinckney claims the seat on the ground that a large proportion of the votes counted for Moore were really cast for Alderman McCafferty, who was also running on the same ticket. Moore, of course, denies this, and claims to be able to prove that he was legally elected by a considerable majority.

LIBERALS IN THE COLD.

A great deal of dissatisfaction exists here relative to the action of the Canal Board in not appointing a Collector for New-York. It is stated that Mr. Raines had promised to support Mr. Donaldson, a candidate warmly advocated by Col. Ethan Allen and other Liberals. In the meeting to-day, when Mr. Donaldson was proposed for the position, Raines, instead of supporting him, as had been expected, made a strong speech against his appointment. The Liberals who had expected this and other positions are very indignant at the action of the board.

CONVICTION OF A RAILROAD ROBBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The trial of Mike Jones, one of a gang of desperadoes which recently infested the line of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, and made such heavy depredations on the cars of the Union Star Line, was concluded in the Criminal Court to-day. The jury were out only twenty minutes when they returned with a verdict of guilty of grand larceny, as charged in the indictment, and fixing his term in the Penitentiary at ten years. The trial of James Barron, another of the same gang, but a much more desperate character, was set for to-day, but his counsel obtained a continuance till Feb. 25, on the ground of the absence of important witnesses.

MEETING OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 29.—The Grand Encampment, G. A. R., Department of Maine, held their annual meeting here this evening. The officers made their reports, which represent the organization in a prosperous condition. There are twenty-one posts in the State, with a membership of 1,046—an increase of four posts, and a loss of 114 members during the year. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, Commander Selden Conner, of Augusta, being Senior Vice President. The proceedings closed with a banquet at the Coney House.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Controller of the Currency authorizes the following statement in answer to the charges presented to the Committee on Banking and Currency relative to the receivership of the Ocean National Bank: No reports are on file in his office showing a deficiency in the assets of the bank under its present Receiver. A thorough examination of the affairs of the bank was ordered by the present Controller immediately upon assuming the duties of the office, which examination was entirely satisfactory. The amount of capital of the bank was $1,000,000, and the amount of its indebtedness about $1,250,000. No request has been made by any of the creditors of the bank for the removal of the present Receiver, and only one such request has been made by any shareholder of the bank, and that shareholder represents only $4,400 of stock. Debtors of the bank to the amount of $600,000, none of whose indebtedness has been paid, however, through their attorneys, have been for the last two years insisting upon the appointment of a Receiver satisfactory to them. Instead of making a change in the receivership the Controller ordered a thorough examination of its affairs during the month of November last, the commission being composed of Jacob D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' National Bank of New-York; F. D. Tappan, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and Charles A. Meigs, National Bank Examiner. The report of the committee concludes as follows: "Your committee would say that after a very careful and patient investigation of the entire matter committed to their charge, we are of the opinion that the trust has been well and discreetly managed for the best interest of all parties concerned." In addition to this letters are on file in the office of the Controller from Hon. Noah Davis and Hon. E. L. Fancher, both of whom declare that a change of the receivership would be altogether unjustifiable. The committee has decided to make a complete investigation of the charges.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER RECALLED.

Baron Lederer, the Austrian Minister, has received letters recalling him from the United States. Baron Schwarz Senborn, President of the Vienna Exposition, has been appointed by the Austrian Government to take his place as Minister at Washington.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

UNSTAMPED DOCUMENTS DURING THE WAR.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has had an interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in reference to the threatened proceedings by revenue officers in some localities at the South against parties who failed to attach stamps to deeds and other instruments during the war. The Commissioner states that the Government has never prosecuted when instruments issued at the South during the war were unstamped, nor attempted to compel such stamping now, but the Commissioner holds such deeds invalid until stamped. Nor is it required to attach stamps according to the price paid for property in Confederate money, but according to its real value. The matter will probably be brought before Congress.

DEBATE ON VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

The executive session of the Senate to-day was occupied by a discussion of the nomination of Thos. B. Van Buren, of New-York, to be Consel at Kanagawa, Japan. His confirmation was opposed by Mr. Conkling and some other Senators, who animadverted on his official record as United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. No vote was taken, nor has the conclusion of the debate been reached when the Senate adjourned.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill, as it will be reported by Mr. Sargent from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, compares as follows with the bill as it passed the House. The committee have consented to a reduction of about two-fifths in the appropriations for the civil lists of the various navy-yards, and to the section cutting down the number of privates in the Marine Corps from 2,000 to 1,500 men, and to all other reductions made by the House, except in the appropriations for some of the operative bureaus, which are restored to about the amount of the revised estimates. The committee also report a provision abolishing the grade of Brigadier General in the Marine Corps, as soon as a vacancy occurs. The bill, as now reported, contemplates a total appropriation of about $2,000,000 less than the original estimates, and about three-quarters of a million less than the revised estimates, the total being increased by the Senate Committee between three and four hundred thousand dollars in order to avoid otherwise inevitable deficiencies.

TERRITORIAL INTERESTS.

The territorial delegation in Congress, at a special meeting, determined to draw up a bill relating to the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories, which is somewhat different from that recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Stewart. They also discussed the bills introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sargent, and in the House by Mr. Page, of California, in regard to the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, which they propose to have amended so as to meet the wants of all the Territories. The Mining bill introduced in the two Houses was objected to on account of the limited time given to the miner in which to perfect his right to a patent. The delegates have fixed Thursday of each week as their regular time of meeting.

LETTER-BOX AND MAIL-LOCKS.

Postmaster General Creswell has decided to accept the locks and keys, and the proposal of Messrs. F. W. Smith and F. Eggs, of Bridgeport, Conn., for street letter-boxes, at $1 25 for each lock, and 15 cents for each key, and also the locks and keys, and the proposal of Mr. F. W. Mix, of Terryville, Conn., for registered mails, at $1 75 for each lock, and 30 cents for each key. These locks and keys were recommended by the commission appointed to examine and report on all the specimens offered under the advertisement of the 17th of September last, and their recommendations were adopted by the Postmaster General, after a careful review of their report and of the specimen locks, in which he was assisted and advised by members of the Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads, of both Houses of Congress.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

James Boyle, an ex-policeman, attempted to murder his wife here to-day by shooting her. He has for some time past been dissipated in his habits, and some time ago his wife, deeming it unsafe to live longer with him, entered a suit for divorce. Recently she withdrew the application. To-day he entered the store where she was sitting with her mother, and, making some such remark as "I am going to get even with you," drew a pistol and fired, and was about to fire again, when the mother threw herself between them and begged him to stop. The wife was not dangerously wounded. Boyle was arrested.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Mrs. Gen. Walbridge, the widow of the late Gen. Hiram Walbridge, died suddenly at her residence at Mount Pleasant, in the suburbs of this city, this morning. She was about to go out in her carriage, and dropped dead in the hall of her residence. Her death was caused by apoplexy.

COST OF DISTRIBUTING THE PENSION MONEYS.

It appears, from an official communication of Commissioner of Pensions Baker, the cost to the Government of the disbursements, under the existing laws, of $30,000,000 of pension moneys, is about one and a half per cent. of the whole amount disbursed. This, he says, is believed to be a less percentage of cost in the disbursement of public moneys than can be shown in any other branch of the public service. The single item of postage upon pension vouchers and checks does not fall short of $100,000, which is about twenty per cent. of the whole cost of disbursement. The aggregate amount of compensation to agents is set down at $1,427,126.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $3,290,614; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,445,000; coin, $87,128,695; including coin certificates, $45,690,100; outstanding legal tenders, $381,740,737.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day listened to a statement by Gen. Morgan, of Alabama, outlining the argument and evidence he proposes to present on behalf of Mr. Sykes, who contests with Mr. Spencer a seat in the Senate from Alabama. W. E. Chandler in the same manner laid out his case for Mr. Spencer. A further consideration of the case was postponed until a week from next Monday, by which time the witnesses will all be present.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds took up and referred to the Chairman, as a sub-committee to examine the subject, a resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of suspending expenditures of all appropriations for buildings not yet commenced, and covering the same into the Treasury.

THE NEGOTIATION OF NATIONAL LOANS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day resumed the examination into the manner of paying the expenses for negotiating loans, the sum paid, &c., the design of the committee being to fix such transactions with exactitude, and also to provide specific appropriations instead of leaving the money to be paid as heretofore under the head of permanent appropriations. The loan branch officers were present to explain.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Ways and Means have ordered to be printed for their private use the various financial propositions before them, preliminary to a formal consideration, with a view of framing a bill upon the subject.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Educational Association met here this morning, and will continue in session two days. The first subject for discussion will be "The comparison of city instruction in Europe with instruction in this country," the opening argument to be made by Prof. Philbrick, of Boston, followed by general remarks from all wishing to participate. In the evening, Prof. White, of Cornell University, will speak on the subject of "The true policy of national and State dealings with the advanced education, both secondary and superior," and advocate a national university. To-day at noon, the members of the convention proceeded in a body to pay their respects to President Grant, Gov. Shepperd, and Secretary Delano. The President received them in the East Room, where the delegates all shook hands with him, after which they called on the other officials mentioned.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

There was a caucus to-night of Democratic members of the House of Representatives called for a general discussion of the views of the members of that party in the house, on the prominent political topics of the day. Representative Niblack, of Indiana, was elected permanent Chairman of the caucus, and Messrs. Young, of Georgia, and Parker, of New-Hampshire, permanent Secretaries. There was a very thorough and animated, though harmonious discussion and comparison of sentiments among the gentlemen present, the financial question particularly receiving much attention. The discussions were participated in by Messrs. Roberts and Whitehouse, of New-York; Schumaker, of Brooklyn; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Holman, of Indiana; Cook, of Georgia; and several others. Some very warm sentiments were expressed against national banking institutions by Col. Roberts, W. Holman, and a number of representatives from the South. The caucus adjourned with the intention of reassembling at an early time, although no particular date was fixed.

ACTS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day signed the act providing for the busts of the late Chief Justices Taney and Chase, to be placed in the Supreme Court room; also, the act to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; also, the act authorizing coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries.

NAVAL ORDERS.

First Assistant Engineer John A. Scott has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, relieving Engineer Andrade, who is ordered to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

PROTECTION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

ARGUMENT ON THE BILL FOR PROTECTING FACTORY CHILDREN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Committees on Manufactures, both of the House and the Senate, met to-day to hear arguments on the bill drawn up by the Children's Aid Society and presented in the House by Mr. Wagstaff, and in the Senate by Senator Wood, for the protection of factory children. Mr. C. L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, addressed the committees on the pressing need of such legislation in the City of New-York, where the investigation of their agents showed that nearly 100,000 children were employed in factories and shops in New-York and its suburbs, the majority of whom were growing up in ignorance—dwarfed in body and cramped in mind. Mr. Brace claimed that this great multitude of unprotected poor children needed the assistance of the State in securing their just rights to education, and to the means of health and relaxation.

Mr. C. E. Whitehead, counsel for the society, who had drawn up the bill, represented to the committee that this act included three important points: First, the entire exclusion of children under ten years of age from factories; second, the limiting of the hours of labor to sixty in the week, and third, the requiring from each child either a three months' day schooling or six months' night schooling in the year. In case of the support of a family depending on minors, on permission of the Overseers of the Poor an exception may be made with such children.

Other minor provisions were included, designed to support these, as well as some relating to the sanitary condition of factories and the protection of the children from machinery. Mr. Whitehead urged these humane provisions in an impressive address. The chairman of each committee is a manufacturer, and many objections were offered, but these were all carefully met by the delegation from New-York, as well as by Mr. Wagstaff, of the House, who warmly supports the bill. Mr. West, of the House committee, announced that he should favor the law with certain modifications, but Senator Lowrie, of the Senate committee, expressed considerable opposition to it. The House committee will act upon it on Wednesday next.

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE RESIGNATION OF MR. WAITE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day the select Committee on Resolutions of Respect to Chief Justice Waite, their late President, presented the following:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Hon. M. R. Waite we bear testimony to his character as a citizen, his distinguished qualities as a jurist, and his ability and impartiality as presiding officer of this body. In retiring from this convention, to accept the exalted position to which he has been called, he carries with him the affectionate regard of those with whom he has been officially associated, and we feel confident that, in the exercise of the duties of the highest judicial office of the Government, he will manifest the same devotion to duty and the same faithfulness to public trust.

The resolutions concluded by tendering the thanks of the convention and instructing the committee to send Chief Justice Waite a copy of the resolutions. The vote adopting them was not put formally, but the whole convention, at the suggestion of one of the members, arose to their feet.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ELECTIONS—CANDIDATES SPEAKING EVERYWHERE—MR. ODGER'S FRIENDS—MUCH EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Gladstone will address an open-air meeting in Greenwich, Saturday, and Mr. Nolan's supporters are preparing for a monster demonstration Sunday.

Mr. Odger is a candidate for Parliament in Southwark. To-night his friends, in large numbers, entered a hall where a Conservative meeting was in progress, took possession of the platform by force, and dispersed the assemblage.

The Conservative candidate in Abingdon was mobbed and stoned to-day.

Mr. Roebuck addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Sheffield, this evening. He spoke in favor of compulsory education.

Mr. Butt, the Home Rule leader, contests the election in Manchester.

JEAN LUIE'S CASE—DEATH OF GEN. FRENCH AND LORD ST. JOHN.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The case of Jean Luie, the claimant's witness in the Tichborne trial, who is charged with perjury, again came up at the Bow Street Police Court to-day. Mr. George H. Whalley, member of Parliament, who maintains that the statements made by Luie are true, was examined.

Lieut. Gen. Henry J. French, of the British Army, and Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, are dead.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL APPROACHING ITS CLOSE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In the Tichborne trial to-day Chief Justice Cockburn commenced the charge to the jury.

The trial of Jean Luie has been adjourned, and the defendant remanded until the end of the Tichborne case is reached, in order that the claimant's testimony may be rendered available.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS TO THE ACADEMIE FRANCAISE.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—MM. Elme Marie Caro, Alfred Mezieres, and Alexander Dumas were to-day elected members of the French Academy.

SPAIN.

THE BLOCKADE OF BILBAO SAID TO BE RAISED.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Reports have reached this city that Gen. Moriones, commanding the Army of the North, has raised the blockade at Bilbao.

SWITZERLAND.

SUICIDE OF AN AUSTRIAN FIELD MARSHAL.

ZURICH, Jan. 29.—Field Marshal Baron Von Gablenz, of Austria, committed suicide here to-day.

BURNING OF A PHILADELPHIA THEATRE.

THE OLYMPIC DESTROYED—TWO FIREMEN KILLED—INSURANCES—HISTORY OF THE BUILDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The new Olympic Theatre, on Market street, below Thirteenth street, caught fire about 3 o'clock this morning and was totally destroyed. The building was formerly known as National Hall, and was used for public meetings, exhibitions, conventions, &c. It was lately occupied as a varieties theatre under the management of Johnson, Pilgrim & Fitzgerald. It is strongly suspected that the fire was a case of incendiarism. Several attempts had been previously made to fire it, and about Christmas the City Fire Marshal cautioned the Board of Underwriters of the dangerous character of the building and of attempts to fire it. By the falling of the walls two firemen were killed and several injured. St. John's Catholic church on Thirteenth street and the Friends' Meeting House on Twelfth street were in great danger, but through the efforts of the firemen were saved. A carpenter shop adjoining the rear of the theatre was crushed by the falling walls, but no other adjacent property was seriously damaged, except by water. The loss is estimated at $250,000. The names of the firemen killed were Geo. W. Devitt and Chas. O'Neil, six other firemen were seriously injured.

The total insurance on the Olympic building was $45,700. It was insured in the following offices for $1,500 each: Westchester, of New-York; Birmingham, of Pennsylvania; Boatmen's, of Pittsburg; Amazon, of Cincinnati; Fire and Marine, Citizens', Peabody, and German, of Wheeling; Brewers', of Milwaukee; Roger Williams and City, of Providence; Nail City, of Wheeling; Citizens', of Missouri; Atlas, of New-Orleans; Globe, of Chicago; National, of Mississippi. Also in the Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $3,000; Safeguard, of Philadelphia, $2,000; American Central, of St. Louis, and Allemania, of Ohio, $1,250 each. The building belonged to the Prentzel estate. The amount of loss to the lessees is not yet ascertained.

The building was erected in 1850, and was an unfortunate speculation, never having been popular. In 1857 Rev. Dr. Tyng used it when his relations with the Epiphany Church were ruptured by his strong anti-slavery sermon. Pierce Butler, a prominent member of the church, and a large slaveholder, organized such a movement against Mr. Tyng that he and his friends abandoned the church and used this building, then known as "National Hall," as a temporary place of worship, pending the erection of a new church in 1859. On the 15th of December, 1859, George William Curtis delivered a lecture on the slavery question in the same building, the event being attended with excitement so great that there were serious apprehensions of a riot, and a large force of Police was required to keep the peace. On the evening of Jan. 5, 1861, a large Union meeting was held in the hall, being one of the first great loyal gatherings in the city just previous to the outbreak of hostilities. After the close of the war National Hall was the building in which were held the sessions of the celebrated Southern Loyalists' Convention, which was called to counteract the Reactionary Convention held in a temporary wigwam a short time before, and was in session several days, the city presenting a continued scene of excitement. The temporary Chairman of the Convention was Hon. Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana, and the permanent President Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky. There was a full attendance of delegates from each of the lately insurrectionary and still unreconstructed States.

FIREMEN PULLING DOWN THE WALLS—LOSSES OF THE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Firemen were at work this afternoon pulling down the walls left standing of the Olympic Theatre, here. The building was valued at $80,000; insured for $45,750 in Pennsylvania and New-England companies. The loss to the management is about $25,000. Among the sufferers are Mr. Van Horn, costumer; Amelia Dean, Minnie Jackson, Sophie Elmer, Fannie Bean, Charles Vincent, Little Joe, J. F. Raymond, and others, all of whom lose considerably by the destruction of the wardrobe of the theatre. Mr. Fox, of the American Theatre, and the Black Crook management have offered the Mayor the use of that theatre and company for a benefit on Monday next, in aid of the families of the deceased and injured firemen.

COMPLETION OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

SACO, Me., Jan. 29.—The temporary structure across the Saco River, on the Eastern Railroad, to replace the structure recently burned, was finished last night and trains now run regularly. The company has contracted for an iron bridge to be completed March 10, at a cost of $35,500.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 29.

SENATE.

A petition of bankers, merchants, and other citizens of New-York against any further issue of paper money by the Government and asking that the present issue of legal-tender reserve be withdrawn was presented by Mr. Fenton, who trusted the high standing of the petitioners, would command the earnest attention of the Senate to the memorial. A petition from citizens of Illinois asking that legal tenders be substituted for national bank notes was also presented. Another petition was presented asking for the division of Montana Territory.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the Currency act, which proposes to add to section 50 provisions authorizing suits to be brought against the Receiver and stockholders by persons aggrieved by any proceeding to enforce the individual liability of stockholders of national banks under the Currency act, or by neglect or omission to enforce said liability to the extent any creditor may claim to be entitled for the payment of the amount alleged to be due him. The suits are to be brought in the United States Circuit Court for the proper district, and decrees directing contribution, or further contribution, by the stockholders of any of them, may be enforced against the property of the stockholders, and shall be binding upon the Controller of the Currency and Receiver.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to frame all needful rules and regulations for the establishment of a national quarantine system. In their preparation he is to be assisted by an advisory board of five persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, and the regulations so prepared shall go into effect and be enforced by the Treasury Department when approved by the President. The Secretary may, however, with the approval of the President, exempt from their operation any local quarantine organization in existence at the date of the passage of the act.

GAS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire as to the amount of illuminating gas consumed and paid for by the Federal Government at Washington, and if the cost thereof could not be diminished. He said the amount of gas consumed in the public buildings and grounds was enormous, some years costing nearly $100,000. During the war the price was raised and had not been reduced to the old standard. He did not desire to do injustice to the company, but thought there should be more economy, and, therefore hoped the matter would be investigated. A new process for the manufacture of gas had been introduced elsewhere by which the cost had been greatly reduced. In London the cost of gas was only about one-third as much as paid here. The resolution was agreed to.

STATIONERY FOR THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

The Chair (Mr. Carpenter) asked the attention of the Senate that he might obtain advice. He said the press of the country had called attention to the abuse growing out of the use of the contingent fund of the Senate. He was aware of but one, and that was furnishing stationery to the reporters' gallery of the Senate. He had signed three orders already for that purpose, and this morning found another on his table awaiting his signature. He had searched and could not find any law authorizing the President of the Senate to give such orders, but believed it had been the custom. If he had violated the law in signing the orders he was willing to give a check for the amount, as he signed them in accordance with the custom, without an examination of the law.

Mr. CONKLING—Will the Chair read the account?

The Chair read an order of Jan. 8, for four dozen lead pencils and 500 envelopes (small.) On a subsequent day, one for half a ream of small note paper, three dozen pencils, half a dozen small erasers, two dozen pen-holders, and half a dozen large sheets of blotting paper. On the 15th January another order for one ream of foolscap paper, one ream of note paper, two dozen pen-holders, one box of pens, and four dozen pencils.

Mr. CONKLING—May I inquire of the Chair whence these orders come to the Chair?

The Chair replied—When stationery was wanted for the reporters' gallery the stationer was informed and he supplied it.

Mr. CONKLING inquired if this stationery was used by correspondents, and if they went to the stationery-room to get it, and then had requisitions sent to the Vice President?

The Chair replied they informed the stationer and he sent orders.

Mr. CONKLING—And I understand these are not the official reporters of the Senate, but reporters of newspapers occupying seats in the gallery.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, inquired if the Chair would accept advice kindly tendered?

Mr. CARPENTER replied in the affirmative, that being his object in bringing the matter before the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN said he knew of no such practices when he filled the Vice President's chair. In former times stationery had been used quite liberally, and quantities were handed over to reporters. He moved that the practice of distributing stationery to newspaper reporters be dispensed with.

Mr. SCOTT said upon an examination of the Congressional Directory he found more than two pages of names of persons said to be correspondents of the press, among them the names of several ladies. The statement made by the Chair conveyed the supposition that each one of the reporters on the list had been in the habit of calling on the stationer for his or her supply of stationery. Was there any one through whom the requisition was made upon the stationer, or did the reporters go to him themselves? If so, it should be known who received it and who did not, so these papers in favor of such a high code of morality might see where the stationery went.

The Chair said he had been informed by the Sergeant at Arms that a messenger had charge of the reporters' gallery, and he sent down for the supply of stationery.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he believed as a matter of courtesy stationery had been furnished the reporters' gallery during the past four years. He moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, with instructions to inquire when the practice of furnishing stationery began, the cost of such stationery, and whether the practice should not be discontinued.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, said the Committee on Contingent Expenses was commissioned by law to look over this class of expenditures, and he was quite sure there was no authority for the Vice President to make an order on the stationer. He thought the people of the country could well afford to pay for the stationery used by the reporters in furnishing the country with information. He did not desire, however, to be understood as justifying the practice, and would be glad to have the whole of it cease.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the real difficulty was that the Senate was charged with the whole of this expenditure. He hoped inquiry would be made as to what amount went to reporters. The motion of Mr. Morrill, directing the committee to inquire, was adopted.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, was called to the chair.

Mr. CARPENTER addressed the Senate on Louisiana affairs. He said he had no ambition to make a speech, and should not attempt it. A celebrated English writer had said that no American could make a speech without glorifying his country. Unfortunately, in this business, there was nothing to call for the sounds of joy and exultation. He never reflected on this Louisiana matter but with mingled emotions of sorrow and shame. He read from the speech of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) in relation to the report of the committee made last session, being no part of the *res gestæ* in this case, the committee having since been reorganized, and that Mr. Pinchback should be seated on his credentials, he having a *prima facie* case. He next read the credentials of Mr. Pinchback and Mr. Ray, and said the credentials of both were signed by Kellogg on the same day. Why was not Mr. Ray seated on a *prima facie* case last Winter, if there was such a case? But all knew why he was not seated. The air was filled with rumors, and the minds of Senators were disturbed by a doubt as to the facts stated in these credentials as to whether there was any legal Legislature or any legal Government in Louisiana. It was because the Senator from Indiana doubted the legality of the Legislature electing Ray. The committee authorized by the Senate to investigate the Louisiana matter had reported a volume of testimony of 1,094 pages. Every member of the committee was against the legality of the Kellogg Government except the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Morton.) Mr. Trumbull dissented on the ground that McEnery should be recognized. Mr. Hill dissented upon another point, but no member agreed with the gentleman from Indiana. It was entirely too late now to be talking about seating Pinchback on a *prima facie* case, when such case had been overturned and a committee of this body had agreed that there was no legal Government in Louisiana, and no legal State Legislature in the State on the 15th of January last. Again, the Senator (Mr. Morton) had argued that the testimony was not taken in the Pinchback case, but in the case of Ray the information brought by that committee was binding upon the Senate. The proceedings were conducted by the power and authority of the Senate, and should be considered just as much as any document or any law-book in the Capitol which would throw light upon the subject. The attempt of the Senator (Mr. Morton) to rule out that testimony and seat Mr. Pinchback on a *prima facie* case was certainly worthy of the ingenuity of that gentleman. He (Mr. Carpenter) entirely concurred in the views expressed by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) in regard to the Goldthwaite case, but there was a *prima facie* case there. He argued that, with his credentials in due form and elected by the State Legislature, a man had a *prima facie* case. But on the 15th of January last there was no legal Government in Louisiana, no legal Legislature to elect a Senator. After quoting from the Robbins case of Rhode Island to show the law in reference to *prima facie* cases, he contended that that case proved just the reverse of the argument of the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Morton,) although it had been quoted by him to sustain his argument. In Alabama there was but one Legislature, and therefore that case had no similarity to the present one. Congress was bound to take legislative notice, as a court was bound to take judicial notice, and was, therefore, bound to notice the testimony taken by the committee last year. He then reviewed at some length the condition of affairs in Louisiana, as shown by the testimony before the committee, and said in that part of his argument he would be dry and tedious, but after this he intended to wash his hands of the whole affair, and therefore would lay before the Senate the case in its absolute nakedness. Then, if his Republican friends in this Chamber thought proper to take it on their shoulders and march through the next Presidential campaign, he would bid them joy. [Laughter.] He then read from the Louisiana Constitution, and the law governing election returns, and argued that the action of both Returning Boards—that of Warmoth and that of Lynch—was illegal. His friend from Indiana (Morton) had dilated much on the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, by which the Senate of the United States was bound. In May, 1872, before that court was undermined by politics, its decisions in two cases were in accordance with the views he (Mr. Carpenter) was presenting. Before the court had been tampered with—before it feared for its existence—it decided, what any other court would, that a void order produces no legal results, and, therefore, that Warmoth had no authority to remove Bovee as Secretary of State. The vacancies existing in the Canvassing Board on the 14th day of November, 1872, were therefore never filled, and the only members of that board were Warmoth and Lynch, and they voted in different ways. So there was no election whatever. Warmoth was in one building with his board, and Lynch in another with his. The law required the board to meet together. Bovee was Secretary of State all the time, but, by virtue of being a candidate for office, he was disqualified from voting on the Returning Board. The order of Warmoth removing him as Secretary of State was of no more authority than an order from the President of the Senate removing Gen. Grant from the Presidency. The election returns were sent to Gov. Warmoth, but the Lynch Board sued out an injunction restraining him from canvassing them, except in the Lynch Board, and Gov. Warmoth never did canvass them; that much respect is due to his board. When the Judiciary enjoined them they stopped, and to that extent were superior to the Lynch Board. Referring to the forged affidavits from which the Lynch Board made up its returns, he said, one little gentleman with smiling face appeared before the committee, and swore that he forged twelve hundred affidavits, and delivered them to Bovee in open board. Bovee said "he was a hell of a fellow," and asked him if he could not get some more. He replied yes, he could have more by 9 o'clock in the morning. [Laughter.] In the case of Armstead, a colored man, who seemed to be very popular, the Lynch Board did not give him a single vote, but raised their side up from five hundred to twelve hundred and odd. Was there anything fair about this? Mr. Carpenter again quoted from the testimony before the committee, and said instead of 9,606 majority for McEnery, as shown by the returns, this Lynch Board gave Kellogg double that. He must say if Warmoth could not abolish that board it was immortal, and never could be abolished. This canvass was also very profitable to the Lynch Board. It appears virtue in Louisiana has its reward, and that speedily. Lynch had his own son, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad, appointed Inspector of Live Stock in New-Orleans at an annual salary of $12,000, and then had his son appoint an old friend his deputy. But generally Lynch came to the conclusion that it would not look well to have his son in the position, and had him resign. After coming before the committee at Washington and airing his patriotism, he went back to New-Orleans, and Kellogg appointed him to the identical office, at a salary of $12,000, which he holds this day. The Kellogg Legislature abolished two courts, and created a new one, making Hawkins Judge, and consolidating the jurisdiction of both, and giving him exclusive jurisdiction over contested election cases, writs of mandamus, &c., saying to him, "Faithful in a few things, I'll make thee ruler over many." [Laughter.] Then Pinchback was sent to the Senate. Whatever else may be said of those rascals down there, they certainly do not forget their associates. [Renewed laughter.] When his friend from Indiana (Mr. Morton) came thundering down on him with his artillery and heavy ordnance, he would commend him to a careful examination of the testimony just read.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would next proceed to consider the interference of the General Government in this muddle. While this contest was going on, Kellogg commenced suit in the United States Court, and Judge Durell issued his restraining order, and it was a most remarkable document. On the 6th of December, there was another judicial proceeding which had no parallel in this country or England. At night the same Judge Durell issued an order to seize the State-house. The testimony showed he went to his lodging, about 11 o'clock P. M., and feeling like it issued the order. Nobody had applied for it. He was not sitting in Chambers, not holding court; but at his lodgings issued an order to the United States Marshal to seize the State-house. It was seized, a company of troops put therein, and that company held it for more than six weeks, while the farce of organizing this Legislature was being enacted. And these two men, Pinchback and Ray, were elected while the State-house was so held by troops. The act of Congress authorizing election cases to be brought before Federal courts applied only to instances where parties were prevented from voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. So Durell had not even a decent pretext for jurisdiction. A more remarkable proceeding than that of Durell's could not be found anywhere. Such orders were never issued in Russia or Turkey. By his very act he organized both sides, putting the Republicans in and the Democrats out of the State-house. He (Mr. Carpenter) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the orders of that Judge, and said he wished it was in his power to have them read in the hearing of every citizen of the United States.

At 4 o'clock, after the reading, Mr. EDMUNDS said it was evident his friend, Mr. Carpenter, was becoming worn out, and he therefore moved that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. CARPENTER agreed to the motion and the Senate went into executive session. After half an hour the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. Carpenter will resume his speech.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A CURRENCY AND BANKING BILL.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the several acts relating to the national currency, and to establish free banking.

After discussion as to the disposition to be made of the bill, the House refused to recommit it to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as desired by the Chairman of that committee, and it was sent to the Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that it would be called up for discussion in two weeks.

Mr. MAYNARD also reported a bill limiting the amount of United States notes in circulation to $400,000,000, and allowing their exchange into convertible 3 45-100 bonds. This bill was also referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE OCEAN BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. MAYNARD also reported a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the affairs of the Ocean National Bank, of New-York, and especially whether Theodore M. Davis, its Receiver, or other officials, have been guilty of misconduct, with power to send for persons and papers, and to appoint a subcommittee to take testimony in New-York and elsewhere. The resolution was adopted.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. MAYNARD also reported adversely upon a bill to establish and maintain a national savings depository as a branch of the Post Office Department, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

CHANGE OF LOCALITY OF A BANK.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, from the Banking Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Citizens' National Bank, of Hagerstown, Md., to change its location to Washington City, with an increase of capital from $50,000 to $200,000, and to change its name to that of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, D. C. He explained the objects of the bill, and stated that it did not authorize any increase of circulation.

Mr. MERRIAM, of New-York, a member of the Banking Committee, opposed the bill—first, because he objected to the removal of bank capital from one State to another: second, because there was a deficiency of capital in the interior, and he did not want to see it transferred to large cities; and, third, because no tax other than national was imposed on the banks in the District of Columbia, except the trifling license tax of fifty cents on every $1,000 of bank capital, while the banks in New-York paid an average of three and a half per cent. for State and municipal taxation, and banks throughout the whole of the United States an average of two and one-half per cent.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Without disposing of the bill the House at 1:20 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, Chairman of the Military Committee, continued his argument in support of such a reduction of the army as the bill contemplated, and he showed that it would not be necessary to muster out a man, because the natural depletion of the army every year by death, expiration of service, and desertion, amounted to over one-half of its whole strength. The diminution of officers last year was eighty-three. It was only necessary to keep down enlistment, and lop off some extraneous matters in the Quartermaster's Department, and other branches of the service.

Mr. SCUDDER, of New-Jersey, opposed any reduction of the army, and argued that the measure was unwise and impolitic.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, a member of the Military Committee, declared that he was not opposed to economy in the army, nor was he opposed necessarily to a reduction of the aggregate force. He wished it done, however, in accordance with some well-considered system. He wished it done as any wise manufacturer or business man would reduce his own scale of operations. Should they expect the superintendent or manager of a large establishment to discharge a large force of working operatives while he continued to purchase the usual supplies of raw material and to employ the usual number of men in the counting-room, and pretended to run the usual number of machines. To attempt to reduce the working force of operative men in the army while leaving the whole grand machine in its full force was just as unwise. Congress had already done great damage to the army by ill-considered, irregular methods of reduction affecting the various staff corps of the army. If Congress wanted to be economical, it should begin, as Gen. Sherman said, at the head of the army, "Better," as he said, "Turn him adrift and cut out the first thirty-eight pages of the *Army Register* than touch one infantry regiment."

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, who has charge of the bill, reminded Mr. Hawley that it was not within the province of the Appropriation Committee to report a bill for the reduction of the army.

Mr. HAWLEY said he knew that very well, but the Committee on Appropriations should not have struck at the centre of the machine and made the whole machine utterly useless under a mere pretense of economy. The Committee on Appropriations should have brought in a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a well-considered bill to reduce the army after a systematic manner.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, who is also a member of the Military Committee, protested against a reduction of the army, which, he said, was got up in accordance with the views of humbug Peace Commissioners. He defended the frontiersmen against the aspersions usually made against them, and declared that the first effective missionary the Indians ever had was Miles Standish, and that his missionary work had been continued by Jackson, Sheridan, and others. Congress might save a few million dollars by reducing the army, but every dollar saved would be responded to by the blood of frontiersmen, and by the wail of their widows and orphans.

Mr. CROOKE, of New-York, opposed the reduction of the army, and said that the people of New-York struck hands with the people of Oregon in the demand for that protection which the army afforded against hostile attacks on the sea coast and against hostile Indians in the Territories. Economy was well, but parsimony in a government was ridiculous. No government could stand parsimony and meanness, and it was parsimony, not economy, to leave the frontier unprotected.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, said that the mere withholding of appropriations was neither retrenchment nor economy, and hence, if the House relied on the Committee on Appropriations alone for retrenchment, the purpose would fail and Congress would be called upon to make up by deficiency bills the amount supposed to be saved. If the House desired a reduction of the army, it should pass a bill to that effect, and thus get rid of the expenses which, under the existing law, must and would be made; but the mere withholding of money, without some corresponding law reducing that branch of the public service, was not economy, but simply making a deficiency. He sustained this opinion by having quotations read from the *Congressional Globe*, which showed that five years ago, when the Republicans, under the pretense of economy, had kept down the several appropriation bills, the deficiencies had to be made up by deficiency bills.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, declared that as one of the minority of the House he would confine himself to voting only what was absolutely necessary. He believed that neither a temporary loan nor an increase of taxation was necessary if Congress would bring itself down to a strict and legitimate economy. When he heard gentlemen prating about economy, and failing to vote for it on any occasion, he was inclined to doubt the sincerity of their motives or the independence of their action. The country was going through a period when economy must be practiced by the Government just as he himself felt bound to do since the reduction of salaries. [Laughter.] He concurred in the argument as to the necessity of protecting the frontier against the Indians, but for that purpose the troops should be withdrawn from the South, where they are now used for the purpose of crushing out the liberties of the people.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, differed with his friend from Indiana in his opposition to a reduction of the army, and argued that the House had the means of acquiring all material information in regard to the various departments of the Government, as much so as the heads of those departments, if the Committees on the Contingent Expenses of the several departments did their duty. But he had been informed that not one of those committees had had a meeting during the present session. He had no doubt that the army could be reduced to the point proposed, and below it, provided the army was kept for the purpose referred to. He went on to arraign the Government generally for extravagance in connection with navy-yards, the collection of Customs, and other operations.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, asked Mr. Beck whether he did not know that the Committee on Ways and Means, of which he (Mr. Beck) was a member, was now engaged in an effort to reduce the expenses of collecting the revenue.

Mr. BECK admitted that that was the case, and said he wanted to prepare the House for the report which he expected the gentleman (Mr. Roberts) to make on that subject.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS suggested whether it would not be a little more fair to discuss that question when it should come legitimately before the House, and not draw it in by the tail.

Mr. BECK replied that he thought it legitimate to draw it in by the head or by the tail whenever an opportunity was offered, and he intended to keep drawing it in. [Laughter.] He went on to argue that the expenditures of the Government ought not to exceed $250,000,000 a year, and that the revenues were large enough for that if the Secretary of the Treasury would only stop paying the principal of the public debt.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. WHITTHORNE of Tennessee, KENDALL of Nevada, MCCORMICK of Arizona, and MOREY of Louisiana. Without coming to a vote the committee rose, and the House, on motion of Mr. SENER, of Virginia, directed the Centennial Committee, to which had been referred the question of completing the Washington monument, to inquire, also, as to the propriety of completing the unfinished monument to the memory of Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va.

The House then, at 4:30, took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill codifying and revising the statutes.

EVENING SESSION.

When the House met in evening session there were just fourteen members present. But this small number proceeded seriously and solemnly to work on the bill revising the statutes, and made pretty fair progress in it.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

TEXT OF THE BILL REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following is the text of the bill reported to-day from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Be it enacted, &c., that section 31, of the act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved on the 3d day of June, in the year 1864, be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulation; but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided in the said section.

SEC. 2. That section 21 of the said act, and the seven amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that section 1 of the act entitled "an act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National Bank notes," approved on the 12th of July, 1870, be amended by repealing the second proviso in said section contained.

SEC. 3. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have deposited in the Treasury of the United States in lawful money of the United States a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and, when the circulating notes of any such association or associations shall be presented, assorted or unassorted, for redemption, in sums of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof, to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New-York, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective associations issuing the same, and shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions; whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed, or if worn, mutilated, or defaced, new notes instead shall be forwarded to the respective associations, provided that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the costs of redemption and of supplying new notes in place of those redeemed; and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the costs of engraving and printing their circulating notes; and, provided further, that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of $400,000,000, now authorized by existing laws.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon deposit of lawful money, within the meaning of said acts, in sums of not less than $10,000, with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in pledge for such circulation, and he shall redeem, cancel, and destroy an amount of the circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued on such bonds.

SEC. 5. That sections 31 and 32 of the said act be amended by requiring that such of the said associations shall keep its lawful money reserve within its own vaults at the place where its operations of discount and deposits are carried on, and all the provisions of the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That upon all circulating notes hereafter issued or hereafter to be issued, whenever the same shall come into the Treasury in payment or on deposit for redemption or otherwise, there shall be printed, under such rules and regulations as the Treasurer may prescribe, the charter numbers of the associations by which they are severally issued.

SEC. 7. That associations without circulation may be organized under the provisions of the said act upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of not less than $10,000 of United States registered bonds, as provided in section 16 of said act, and associations already organized without circulation are authorized to withdraw their bonds in excess of $10,000.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue at the beginning of each and every month, from and including July, 1874, $2,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable in gold two years after date, of such denominations as he shall deem expedient, not less than $10 each, in exchange for and as a substitute for the same amount of the United States notes now in circulation, which shall be cancelled; and any excess of gold in or hereafter coming into the Treasury of the United States, after payment of interest upon the public debt and supplying any deficiency in the revenues provided to meet the current expenses of the Government, shall hereafter be retained as a reserve for the redemption of such notes.

A POLICEMAN TO BE DISMISSED.

Patrolman Thomas Owens, attached to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, was brought before Police Commissioner Gardener for trial yesterday, charged with having been in a house of ill-fame in Greene street on the night of Dec. 30, 1873, intoxicated, and having, while in that condition, threatened to shoot the bar-tender. Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, stated that the policeman was brought to the station-house in an intoxicated condition, and when brought in threw his shield on the desk. Capt. Williams took possession of the shield, and the officer was suspended from duty by Superintendent Matsell. Subsequently a charge of felonious assault was made against him by Michael Anderson, the bar-tender. Anderson on taking the stand testified that on the night in question, Owens was lying asleep on a lounge in the house, and while there several drinks were supplied him. Suddenly he sprang to his feet and said that he was going to arrest everybody in the house. He was asked to show his warrant, and thereupon drew his revolver and threatened Anderson. Officer Connell was called in, and Owens was arrested. In his defense Owens stated that he went into the house to arrest a man whom he learned was in the habit of visiting the establishment. He drank nothing but sarsaparilla, which he believed was drugged. He asked one of the females in the house about the man whom he desired to arrest, and she struck him on the head with a bottle. The bar-tender was also armed with a bottle, and believing his life to be in danger, he drew his revolver to defend himself. The Commissioner evidently did not place any confidence in the statement of Owens, for he recommended his dismissal from the department.

THE CARL VOGT CASE.

A motion to vacate the civil order of arrest under which Carl Vogt is held was argued yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and decision reserved.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

It was known early yesterday morning that Mr. Ottendorfer would present to the Board of Aldermen a report adverse to the resolutions of his colleague, Mr. Peter Kehr, providing that the City should loan millions of dollars to the manufacturing interests, so as to secure the immediate employment of idle artisans. During the day the members exchanged views on the subject, and they condemned the scheme as wild, chimerical, and absurd. Even Alderman Koch, who has hitherto acted in unison with Mr. Kehr, openly asserted that he "could not vote for such a thing." The board met at 3:30 o'clock. After President Vance had taken the chair, a communication was received from the Mayor inclosing a resolution of the Police Commissioners, requesting that the whole of the Town Hall of Morrisania be devoted to the Police force now lodged in one part of the building. Alderman Morris then offered a resolution in accordance with the request of the Commissioners.

Alderman Ottendorfer thought that the Committee on Law should inquire what force is quartered in the building, so as to ascertain if the present accommodations are sufficient.

Alderman Billings, on behalf of the committee, said the premises had been visited, and were found to be only sufficient for the patrolmen quartered therein.

Alderman Morris—The building is not larger than a precinct requires. The stairs are outside, so that the officers can go out unseen. In fact, the Police quartered in the house are demoralized. The officers don't know whether the men are outside or asleep. [Laughter.] On Sunday one patrolman was found playing dominoes in a saloon, (laughter,) but he resigned the next day so as to avoid the disgrace of being removed. The resolution was then adopted.

Alderman Billings moved that the second story of the building on the north-east corner of the Southern Boulevard and Third avenue, be designated as the place for holding the Civil Court for the Tenth District until a permanent location is selected.

Alderman Van Schaick—Have you visited the premises?

Alderman Billings—I have.

Alderman Van Schaick—My friend (Alderman Falconer) says it is over a liquor store. [Laughter].

Alderman Billings—I can hardly say it is a liquor store. It is a kind of a German refreshment saloon. [Laughter.]

Several members—Lager beer—lager beer.

The motion was then adopted.

Alderman Gilon introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has been ascertained that Nathaniel French, a prominent planter in the Bahama Islands of the West Indies, died on Aug. 2, 1873, in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the fact that, when the said Nathaniel French passed from Bellevue Hospital to the Charity Hospital, the authorities of the former institution held valuable property belonging to said French, (said property being now in the possession of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction;) yet the body of said French was on Aug. 7 buried in a trench with over 600 other bodies, so that his friends cannot obtain the remains for decent interment; and

Whereas, Such occurrences are likely to bring the credit of our charitable institutions into disrepute abroad, and cause a terrible disgrace to rest upon the City of New-York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the burial of Nathaniel French, and report the same to this board, and, if necessary, report an ordinance to prevent such an outrage again occurring.

The resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Gilon, Cooper, and Koch were appointed as the committee.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Cooper authorizing the Clerk of the board to employ a number of clerks to engross the early minutes of the Common Council and continue them to date, the compensation to be eight cents per folio. It was laid over.

Alderman Ottendorfer here presented a report against Mr. Kehr's proposition to give "a few millions" out of the City Treasury to manufacturing firms, so as to enable them to give employment to artisans. After referring to Mr. Kehr's plans in this respect the report says:

The fact that neither the Common Council nor the Executive branch of our Municipal Government, either singly or conjointly, possess a shadow of authority to squander the money raised by taxation of the whole people for the special benefit of one or the other portion of the business community, and that the State Legislature, although it has at times evinced an inclination to favor corrupt schemes for the City of New-York, has as yet given no grounds for suspicion that it would abuse its power by legalizing such an attempt to rob the many in the interest of the few, is sufficient to denounce this whole project as absurd and wholly impracticable, and therefore not entitled to earnest consideration.

Since, however, during the labor agitation of the past few months, many propositions have been advanced, characterized by the same false apprehension of the rights and duties of our Government—although having the appearance of more plausibility—it may not be improper, in this connection, to call attention to the absurdity and pernicious effect of such agitation. The legitimate rights, duties, and functions of our City Government consist in protecting the life, health, and property of its citizens, to afford full scope and opportunity for the promotion and development of their general faculties, and to inaugurate and complete such public improvements as are necessary for the general welfare. It has no means except such as are derived from taxation—and what it expends on the one hand it must take from the people with the other—and therefore to apply the public moneys to the partial benefit of one portion of our business community must assuredly be regarded as robbing all the other portions, and this would continue to "grow by what it feeds on," giving rise to a war of "all against all," resulting in general ruin and anarchy.

The unemployed working men thrown into distress by a crisis which they have not caused and could neither prevent nor mitigate, ought not be so much censured if they seek to relieve their embarrassment by asking legislative aid of doubtful propriety. But if men who are in a position to better inform themselves of the legitimate powers and authority of government put forth propositions chimerical and contrary to public policy, which must result in causing detriment and injury to those who seek to be benefited, it generally results in impressing the working men with the belief that all claims pretending to assist them are just and practicable without regard to right and laws, or to their ultimate influence on the community and society. And, when to repress disorders occasioned by such agitation, strong and severe measures are found necessary, the poor, misguided ones generally become the victims, instead of those who have sown the wind and should reap the whirlwind. It is to be hoped that the apparent symptoms of a revival of business activity will soon remove the causes which have developed a sort of erroneous public sentiment during the past few months, for citizens will perceive the anomalous and humiliating position in which they would be placed if the Government should assume the superintendence and control of their industries and of their social and domestic life. Such a state of affairs would be incompatible with the preservation of republican institutions, and could only result in an early destruction of all that constitutes the pride of the American people.

The chief requisite for a revival of business activity, by which remunerative work for the unemployed would be secured, is that plant of proverbially slow growth—confidence. Such propositions, however, as have been referred to the consideration of your committee, must create mistrust, paralyze the energy of our business men, and vitally stifle the progress toward a healthy reaction.

If the Common Council of the City of New-York did not indignantly reject a scheme, by which one portion of our citizens are to be pillaged to enable others to manufacture goods for which there is no home demand, and which, therefore, would have to be sacrificed and squandered at foreign ports—then indeed it would not be surprising if sensible and prudent business men seek better places as fields for their enterprise instead of remaining in a City whose Common Council entertains the ridiculous opinion that it can repeal the laws of nature, and set everything topsy turvey.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
JOHN FALCONER,
Special Committee.

When the report was read, Alderman Kehr moved that it be laid over, and Mr. Koch seconded the motion.

Alderman Kehr—I have a report to make, and I am not prepared to present it now. I hope the report just read will be laid over.

Alderman Gilon—I think the committee should have presented some other plan for relieving the workmen, even if they disapproved of Mr. Kehr's views. The report merely censures the gentleman who made the proposition. I shall vote to lay over the report.

Alderman Koch—I don't say that I am prepared to vote for my colleague's (Mr. Kehr's) resolutions, but I expected the committee to make a different report. I thought they would recommend that the taxes on the manufacturing interests be taken, and that the church property, which is worth $49,000,000—all of which is now exempt—should be taxed. I thought that the railroads should be taxed, and not the manufacturers.

The motion that Mr. Ottendorfer's report be laid over was then lost, only four members, Messrs. Koch, Kehr, Gilon and Reilly, voting in the affirmative.

Alderman Kehr moved that the board disagree with the report. "Let me tell you," said Mr. Kehr, "that this question of assisting the poor will yet be asserted. I maintain that my plans are right until you can show me something better."

Mr. Kehr's motion was then lost, and the report of Mr. Ottendorfer was adopted, Mr. Kehr only voting in the negative.

The board then transacted some unimportant business, after which they adjourned.

RIVAL PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN IN COURT.

The conflict of claims to the Presidency of the Board of Assistant Aldermen between William Wade and Joseph P. Stack came up for argument in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. It may be recollected that at a meeting of the board on the 5th of January, 1874, Assistant Alderman Clancy moved "that at the hour of 12 the Board proceed to organize or reorganize, and that the same be made a special order for that hour," and that upon the arrival of that hour the board did so proceed, and declared Joseph P. Stack duly elected President of the board in the room of William Wade. The action of the board was based on the sixth section of the act of 1873, which declares that each board should have power to choose a President from its own members, by a call of the names of the members of the board, upon which call each member should announce his choice, and that the person so chosen President, whence once chosen, could be removed before the expiration of the term, as Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen, only by a vote taken by a call of the yeas and nays of four-fifths of all the members of the board, of which he shall have been chosen President; and further declares that such section shall not be construed to require or authorize a reorganization of the then existing Board of Assistant Aldermen. In defiance of this inhibition of the act, plaintiff claims that he was illegally declared removed from office and the defendant declared elected, and that defendant now unlawfully assumes the right to exercise the functions of the office to which he was thus declared elected. The facts in the complaint were taken as admitted in order to submit the case for the decision of the General Term on the following questions, as agreed upon between counsel:

First—Was it lawful for the Board of Assistant Aldermen in existence on the 30th of April, 1873, and which, by the act passed on that day, was to exist until Jan. 1, 1875, and which was then organized, to organize anew or reorganize after the passage of said act by the removal of the said William Wade, the President of said board, except in the manner specified in the sixth section of article 2 of chapter 335 of laws of 1873?

Second—Is the said William Wade the duly elected President of said board, and is he now President thereof?

Third—Could the said William Wade be removed from the office of President of said board prior to Jan. 1, 1875, except by a vote taken by a call of the "yeas" and "nays," unless four-fifths of all the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen voted in favor thereof, as prescribed in said sixth section of article 2?

Fourth—Was the said Joseph P. Strack duly and legally elected President of the said Board of Assistant Aldermen on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1874, and is he now entitled to hold the said office to the exclusion of the said William Wade?

Fifth—Is the said relator, William Wade, notwithstanding the said alleged removal and election of said Joseph P. Strack, entitled to the said office of President of said Board of Assistant Aldermen until removed by a vote taken by a call of "yeas" and "nays," unless four-fifths of all the members of said Board of Assistant Aldermen were in favor thereof?

Sixth—If it shall be adjudged that said William Wade is entitled to the office of President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the judgment is to be rendered in favor of said plaintiffs and said relator, with costs; but if it shall be adjudged that said Joseph P. Strack is entitled to the said office of President of the said Board of Assistant Aldermen, then judgment is to be rendered in favor of said defendant, with costs."

The matter was argued at length by Ex-Judge Henry E. Davies on behalf of plaintiff. Mr. Charles W. Brooke on behalf of defendant, and the court reserved its decision.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a special meeting yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. A communication was received from the Department of Parks, stating that the sum of $36,005 would be required this year to carry on the work of the engineering force on the northern part of this island. It was laid over. A communication was also received from the Board of Police Justices, soliciting an appropriation to purchase law books for their respective courts. No action was taken upon it. The Controller said he had received a requisition from the Department of Public Works to issue bonds to the amount of $300,000 to carry on the work on the big pipes. He moved that authority be given to issue bonds amounting to $100,000 for the purpose.

Mayor Havemeyer—It seems to me that these $300,000 requisitions come to us pretty often.

Controller Green—There is yet another requisition for money from the same department.

A resolution was then adopted authorizing the issue of $100,000 assessment bonds for the Department of Public Works, to pay laborers employed on the Boulevards and in repairing streets, &c. The sum of $2,000 was appropriated for the maintenance and government of parks and places, the amount to be transferred from the extra contingencies for 1873.

A communication containing a requisition for $50,000 for "street cleaning" was received from the Police Commissioners and laid over.

The Controller introduced a resolution, based on section 97 of the charter of 1873, that the board fix the salaries of all officials not employed in the regular departments, the board having power to reduce but not increase such salaries. This resolution applies to Court officers and others. It was referred to the Board as a Committee of the Whole, and a report will probably be presented at the next meeting.

ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE MAYOR'S.

On Wednesday last Mayor Havemeyer received through the mails, two letters from one "John Michael Grogan," a confirmed lunatic. The epistles, which were dated from the National Hotel in this City, indicated that the crazed writer believed that the Chief Magistrate was in sympathy with his insane views. He commanded the Mayor to have "all the Police throughout the United States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and the Territories, closely shaved and made to perform heavy duty." Not content with the magnitude of this tonsorial operation, he directed the Mayor to have all the "armories, gun-foundries, ammunition factories, navy-yards, fortifications, forts, batteries, American vessels, and magazines, guarded and occupied heavily every day and night," because "we will soon be invaded by the British army and navy." Mr. Grogan also commanded "all citizens of the United States to offer masses" for the success of his plans—and allowed them to "use anything for a mass—water, tea, coffee, soup or bread." He also proclaimed himself the President of the United States, and commanded the Mayor to place Gen. Grant in irons. Grogan was arrested at the National Hotel yesterday, by Capt. Leary, and at the request of the Mayor was sent to the Tombs Police Court for examination.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants 17, amounting to $3,261 03. Receipts—From taxes of 1873, and interest, $13,716 66; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $11,317 57; collection of assessments and interest, $2,471 47; market rents and fees, $3,272; water rents, $671 76; water permits, $41 50; vault permits, $225; permits—Mayor's office, $606; licenses, $80. Total, $32,401 95.

HAVANA CIGARS.

THE MANUFACTURERS PROPOSE TO RETURN TO A GOLD BASIS—HOW IT WILL AFFECT THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

An evening paper yesterday referred to a general strike and suspension of business among the leading cigar manufacturers of Havana. This condition of affairs, it says, has arisen principally out of the necessity they were under to adjust their prices to the continued fluctuation in the rate of foreign exchange. A TIMES reporter last evening called upon a Cuban gentleman in the cigar trade and was told that the profits of the importers at the time the Spanish currency first became very much depreciated in Havana were simply enormous. The manufacturers soon saw, however, that they were not getting a fair share of the profits, and began to send their cigars to this market on commission. A short calculation will show that the value of an invoice of cigars in New-York, costing $1,000 in Havana, and paid for in currency there, at the present rate of exchange, which is 75 per cent., is exactly $571 42 in United States currency. The manufacturers now propose to return to a gold basis, and thus get the full Havana market value of their wares. This will undoubtedly put up the prices at least twenty-five to forty per cent. As to its causing an increase in the demand for purely domestic cigars, that is not to be expected, for those who can afford to buy the imported at the present prices, will stand the rise rather than give up smoking those they are in the habit of using.

WHAT COMMISSIONER BLUNT TOLD THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury were, on Wednesday, engaged in taking evidence of the charges preferred against the Street-cleaning Bureau and Dock Commissioners for discharging City refuse into the wharves and rivers. Mr. George W. Blunt, of the Pilot Board, was summoned as a witness, and after a lengthened examination is said to have stated that he believed Mayor Havemeyer to be the chief culprit in the case. He, as head of the Municipal Government, should see that his subordinates did their duty. He is paid liberally by the citizens, and though he may not be very exact in the performances of the duties pertaining to his individual office, it is at least to be expected that he would make his dependants and nominees perform the functions of their several departments. Mr. Blunt is further reported as saying: "I voted for Mr. Havemeyer's election to the Mayoralty, but now I would be willing to vote him out of office and send him to private life—in short, fossilized."

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judge Brady presiding, an application was made by Ex-Mayor Hall and Mr. Beach for the trial or release on bail of James W. Johnson, Joseph J. Yates, Frank Gleason, and Andy Roberts, who are charged with forging bonds of the Buffalo and Erie and New-York Central Railroad. District Attorney Phelps said that he was not ready to proceed with the case at present, but he would, in all probability, be prepared to do so in a few weeks. The motion to admit to bail was allowed to stand over until to-day. ....Two Italians named Santerolla and Cavanaso, convicted of burglary in the second degree, were sentenced, the former to eight years and the latter to six years in the State Prison.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE DIFFERENT TRIBES.

In their fifth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the President they say:

In submitting the fifth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners we have again the satisfaction to claim for your Administration, in its management of Indian affairs, the most encouraging results of the peace policy. Disclaiming for that policy any responsibility or agency in bringing on the unhappy Modoc troubles, and, excepting to prevent cavil, a few straggling bands of Apache and the feeble demonstration of a few Northern Sioux against the military expeditions of Gens. Stanley and Baker, which the Indians deemed to be infractions of the treaty of 1867, there has been peace between the whites and the Indians since the close of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe wars in 1868. Nor has this result been from a merely passive, but from a constantly active exhibition of the policy on the part of the civil and military authorities, by which threatened collisions have been averted, and incipient causes of contention met and removed.

The partially-civilized tribes have made good progress during the year, and the reports in our office show that wherever the Christian Churches have had their missionaries at work their labors have been amply rewarded. Although there have been a larger number of Indians murdered by white men during the year than in either of the several years preceding, the murders of whites by Indians have continued to decrease, and have been fewer than in past years.

The killing of either whites or Indians in acts of war, as in the Apache or Modoc wars, is not included in this statement as murders. The success of the Government in bringing to punishment Indian murderers has been better during the present year than heretofore. As in the case of the murderers of Agent Miller by two Weeminuche Utes, of a Mexican near Tierra Amarilla, of a miner on the Boisé Road, by Snake Indians, and of a man near Boreman by Bannocks, but one case has yet come to our knowledge in which a white man has been punished for murdering Indians. It may be stated also in this connection that nearly all the telegrams of the year announcing Indian murders, raids, outbreaks, and intended outbreaks proved to be without foundation or fact. Early in the year the deplorable events of the Modoc rebellion produced serious apprehensions in the public mind in regard to the designs of the Indian tribes in Oregon, and a distrust of the peace policy, which were not shared by those conversant with the subject. The peaceable conduct of the Indians and the fact which came to be understood, that the peace policy was in no way responsible for the Modoc war, but, on the contrary, would have prevented it, soon dissipated both the apprehensions and distrust. All the tribes west of the Rocky Mountains remained in a state of uninterrupted peace. In the Spring information received at the Indian Department excited grave apprehensions of trouble with the Sioux in Wyoming Territory and the Utes in Colorado. It was also anticipated that the encroachments of the whites upon the Crow reserve in Montana might interrupt the friendly relations existing with that tribe. The Chairman of the board, at the solicitation of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, visited each of these tribes.

In the cases of the Utes and the Crows the inciting causes of trouble were removed by the purchase of that part of their respective reservations already encroached upon by the miners, and such addition of territory as is likely to be required for many years.

The peaceable intent of the Sioux, of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, was confirmed by the visit to them, and the Indians of Red Cloud's band were induced to remove their agency to a suitable place about eighty miles north of the North Platte River. The Chairman was accompanied to the council with the Sioux by Hon. J. A. Campbell, Governor of Wyoming, and Messrs. E. C. Kemble and H. E. Alvord as co-Commissioners, and Gen. John E. Smith; and to the Crow Agency by Messrs. E. Whittlesey and James Wright, Commissioners; Gen. W. B. Sweitzer, and the Secretary of the board. In the report of the board for 1870, and on other occasions, our opinion has been expressed in opposition to the policy of making treaties with Indian tribes through their chiefs as with civilized sovereignties, urging, however, at the same time, a strict adherence to existing treaties, and claiming the proper status of the Indians to be that of wards of the Government. The negotiations of the Chairman and his colleagues have been conducted upon this principle with the masses of the tribes, as well as the chiefs, and as representatives both of the Government and its wards, whose interests they felt bound to protect. The results are embodied in simple contracts for the retrocession of territory heretofore confirmed to the Indians by the Government.

The proceedings in detail of the several Commissioners are herewith respectfully submitted. The civilized nations and tribes of the Indian Territory continue to improve. There has been a fair increase in the number of schools and churches, a much larger number of children attend the schools, and reasonable progress has been made in agricultural industry. The opinions expressed in the last report of the board are confirmed by the experience of the year, and we reassert our conclusion, "that to repudiate, either directly or by any indiscretion of legislation, our solemn treaty obligations with this feeble people would be a national dishonor, meriting the scorn of the civilized world. The passage of any law for the organization of a Territorial Government, not acceptable to the civilized tribes (which have long since ably demonstrated their capacity for self-government,) and which would indirectly open their country for the ingress of the whites, would, in the opinion of the board, be such an infraction of our obligations." We reiterate, also, our convictions in favor of your policy of preserving the whole Indian territory for the occupancy of other Indian tribes, and earnestly repeat the recommendation of last year's report, that all laws seeming to contemplate at any time the probability of extinguishing the Indian title to any part of the territory should be repealed. The duty of examining the accounts and vouchers of the Indian Department has been performed by the Executive Committee of the board, and involved much labor. Their work was much facilitated by an order of the Secretary of the Interior requiring the Indian Office to transmit the vouchers and accounts to the committee for their approval or rejection.

The vouchers examined during ten months amounted, in the aggregate, to $3,273,574 81, and the accounts to $2,309,302 84, making a total of $6,032,877 65. Of this sum $3,297,671 85 received the approval of the committee, and $425,896 96 was disapproved or suspended for reasons deemed satisfactory to the committee, and which were indorsed upon the papers or stated by letter. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Nathan Bishop and Wm. E. Dodge, of New-York, and E. S. Tobey, of Boston, constitute the committee. Their report is herewith submitted. The committee to supervise the purchase of annuity goods and the contracts for supplies consists of Geo. H. Stuart, Chairman; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; John V. Farwell, of Chicago, and Wm. E. Dodge, of New-York. This committee supervised the purchase of the annuity goods in New-York during April, amounting to $484,865 66, and of supplies for the year amounting to $1,504,471 72. The competition among bidders was active. One hundred bids for annuity goods, and 152 for supplies were received and the contracts were allotted at prices deemed very favorable, and were better for the Government than those of last year. The annuity goods were required to be delivered in a warehouse temporarily hired for the purpose, where they were all carefully inspected, and where they were shipped under the supervision of the committee.

From the report of the committee, an illustration may be given of the benefits of the present system as follows: The average price of XX flour, delivered at the Milk River Agency, in Montana, was, in 1871, under contract given by Commissioner Parker, $11 21 per sack; 1872, under contract by Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Montana, $6 90 per sack; 1873, under contract in New-York, supervised by committee, $4 70 per sack. The annuity goods for the Western coast were purchased under the supervision of John V. Farwell, who went to San Francisco in the performance of that duty.

The report of the Purchasing Committee is also herewith submitted. At the last session of Congress the Board of Indian Commissioners was continued from the 1st of July, 1873, but no appropriation was made for the expenses of the board, for the reason that the unexpended balance of a former appropriation was deemed ample. By a subsequent decision of the first Controller of the Treasury, under an act of Congress $8,061 71-100 of this balance still unexpended reverted to the Treasury on the 1st of July. This made necessary either that the work of the board should be abandoned or its members should supply the funds needed. They did this as far as necessary, and the work of the office has been continued. The board has, in former reports, recommended the enactment of a law authorizing the President to extend the laws of the United States over such tribes as are prepared for it, to repress and punish crimes committed by Indians against each other, better laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians, or a more effective mode of enforcing the existing laws, more stringent laws to prevent encroachments upon Indian lands, making fraudulent practices of Indian agents, superintendents, employes, and contractors, felonies, and imposing severe penalties of imprisonment, making Indian testimony lawful, legitimatizing the half-breed children of white men, providing for an equitable adjustment of traders' prices, providing for the Mission Indians in California, and other matters. The propriety of these recommendations has been confirmed by the further experiences of the year. The suggestion of a Board of Indian Inspectors made in last year's report was substantially adopted by Congress. The inspectors not being under the immediate supervision of the Commissioners, and having been but a few months engaged in their duties, we cannot yet judge of the results.

To the general report of the Secretary of our board, and the accompanying papers, we beg leave to refer for further details as to the present status of all the Indian tribes, and of the work being done for their advancement. The official relations existing between the board and other departments of the Government have been of the most agreeable character. To the President for his considerate courtesy, and to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the officers of their department, and to the General of the Army, and commander of the military posts visited by members of the board, we are under special obligations.

Respectfully submitted.

	FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman,
ROBERT CAMPBELL,	NATHAN BISHOP,
WM. E. DODGE,	JNO. V. FARWELL,
GEO. H. STUART,	EDWD. S. TOBEY,
	JNO. D. LANG.

The President of the United States.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION.

REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—TAXING EMIGRANTS—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The annual meeting and election of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association took place yesterday at the office, No. 110 Pearl street. The election of Directors and officers was by ballot. The following were declared elected:

Directors—William Duryea, H. B. Claflin, John M. Hughes, E. R. Durkee, Geo. C. Collins, Charles Bellows, C. T. Raynolds, R. P. Bruff, John H. Kemp, W. H. Wiley, John D. Wing, Jas. Haines Drake, Mayer Leman, James Pyle, E. F. Browning, F. D. Moulton, S. M. Parker, John Dwight, B. G. Arnold, F. B. Thurber, Franklin Edson, John F. Henry, B. P. Baker, Chas. E. Hill, Charles Pratt, W. S. Fairfield, Geo. L. Trask, David Bingham, D. J. Marrenner, Edward Hincken, Simon Sterne, James S. Barron, C. F. Wyman, E. J. Martin, Sigmund Jacoby, George Brown.

Subsequently the following officers were elected: President, B. P. Baker; Vice Presidents, H. B. Claflin, John F. Henry, Franklin Edson; Secretary, F. B. Thurber; Treasurer, E. R. Durkee.

The only noteworthy change made by the election is the substitution as President of Mr. Baker for Mr. R. B. Sherman, who was compelled by pressure of business to tender his resignation.

During the session of the meeting of members, and before the holding of the general meeting under the new Board of Management, the following resolution was, on motion of Mr. C. E. Hill, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this association earnestly protests against the passage of a bill recently introduced into the Legislature of this State, by which it is proposed materially to increase the capitation tax now levied upon emigrants arriving at this port, as a measure most unwise in policy, hostile to the commercial interests of New York, and for which no adequate necessity has been shown to exist.

The regular meeting for the reception of reports and the transaction of ordinary business was then constituted, Mr. B. P. Baker, the newly-elected President, in the chair.

The President said: Some gentlemen take a wrong view of the objects of this association. It is not to quarrel with the powers that be that we are organized. We have no desire as an association to criticise unjustly the acts of any railroad company, although we have been so represented. We wish to get our just rights as citizens of New-York, and to get from the powers that be such legislation as will enable us to compete with other cities for the trade which they have enjoyed for so many years. It is our end and aim to strive to benefit the City of New-York by just efforts in maintaining the trade which belongs to us. I do not know that we could better give the idea of our objects than we have done in the little book we have published, entitled "Constitution and By-laws of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association." I am happy to say that not one member of the Board of Management has evinced a desire for anything that would benefit him individually, and that there seems to be among all the members a disposition to promote the trade and general welfare of the City of New-York, in which we dwell.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

Mr. J. F. Henry was then called to the chair, while the President read the report of the Committee on Terminal Facilities.

The committee reported that they have instructed the Assistant Secretary of the association, Mr. J. L. Romer, to collect and collate such statistics and facts as have practical bearing on the subject, embracing also statistics of other cities, which he has faithfully and carefully done. A copy of his report is appended. This subject, embracing, as it does, the landing, storage, and transfer of all property received at this port, has claimed the attention of both practical and scientific minds, and an array of facts have been presented which long ago should have awakened the citizens to the necessity of securing greatly improved facilities. Our harbor possessing, as it does, unsurpassed natural advantages, is susceptible of such improvement in our dock and warehouse systems, together with transfer facilities through and around the City suited to its requirements, as will enable us to compete successfully with any city in the world as to capacity, safety, and cheapness. Our City, built by commerce, and now a great trade centre of the world, and not yet arrived at the full measure of her greatness, is threatened with dangers tending to undermine her commercial foundations. In consequence of increased railway transportation by the construction of new lines, (while we are building none to the West,) other cities have grown in population and wealth, and through the union and enterprise of their merchants and capitalists, they have by modern appliances in the handling and storage of property attracted such a share of the trade formerly ours as to give us great anxiety for the future prosperity of our City. Canadian cities, by the improvement of their water routes, have made rapid strides toward securing the export trade of the North-west, and viewing the enterprise and competition of the cities contiguous to us above referred to, it seems imperative that we should make vigorous efforts both to cheapen and facilitate the transfer of produce and merchandise. That our trade has been diverted to an alarming extent through other channels by cheaper freights and terminal charges is a fact beyond dispute. The report then quoted from the last report of the Controller of the State in proof of the above statement. After referring to the great increase in the trade of Montreal, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Portland, the report continues: Your committee believe one of the great necessities of the hour to be the improvement of our docks and water fronts, the construction of substantial warehouses upon permanent wharves or piers. We believe the plans for the improvement of the water-frontage should embrace the building of fire-proof warehouses on the piers, and that an elevated double-track railroad for the transfer of freight should be built along the new bulkhead, to be operated by steam, and connected with each warehouse by spur tracks and switches. Rapid transit for passengers by an elevated or underground railway would greatly relieve our streets, and thus facilitate cheaper transit for freight through our City.

There has been little, if any, improvement in the storage or manner of handling cotton for a quarter of a century. One can hardly conceive of a worse system than the present one. Some plan should be devised to concentrate the storage within one enclosure, where ships could load and unload on covered piers, where sampling, weighing, compressing, mending, &c., could be done without putting it on the street to be rolled in the mud, and plucked by an army of thieves. It is estimated that the loss by stealing alone under the present system is two per cent., beside the cost of cartage and other expenses are twice as much as they need be.

Perhaps nothing would so much increase our facilities for doing grain business with economy and dispatch as the building at the terminus of each grain-carrying railway terminating here large and properly-arranged elevators or warehouses, built on the water-line, with sufficient depth of water for the largest steam vessels, and having such arrangements that cars could come on to the piers along side of or into the warehouses and unload in a few minutes, and switch out of the warehouse on their return trip. These grain-elevators should be provided with separate bins, of such size and number as to permit all the grain arriving to be bulked, if necessary, according to grade.

Your committee have referred to but two of the principal staples of the country, and briefly pointed out some of the improvements needed in the facilities for handling them. Other kinds of produce and many articles of merchandise (both imported and domestic) require the same improvements for transfer and storage.

This association should, through the proper committees, take such action as will be calculated to place both our exporters and importers on at least an equal footing with those of any other city, in so far as terminal facilities are concerned; and when suitable and well-devised plans are brought to the attention of our intelligent and enterprising citizens, we trust the ways and means will not be wanting to give success to them and thus enable us to retain the supremacy of the trade of the continent.

The report was adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated.

Mr. Hill, in moving that another report on the same subject be referred to the Committee on Terminal Facilities, took occasion to observe that Mr. Vanderbilt was charged with sending goods to Boston to the detriment of the trade of New-York. It was true, he admitted, that a large proportion of Western traffic went to Boston from Albany, but he apprehended that if the matter was investigated, Mr. Vanderbilt would be found to be in no degree responsible. His capacity for discharging freight in this City was below 250 cars a day, and it was obvious, therefore, that if the freight destined for New-York was 350 cars a day, he had no alternative but to send it to Boston or somewhere else. He thought this association would find it to its interest to disabuse the public mind as early as possible of the impression which had got abroad, and which had been referred to by the President, namely, that the association was necessarily hostile to the interest of railroads and that it was intending to seek legislation which would be of a nature to contravene the chartered rights and privileges of corporations already existing. He believed he was correct in saying that this association sought only to attack the wrongs and not the rights of corporations. [Applause.] In his opinion, there was practically no limit to the good the association might accomplish if it adhered strictly to the objects set forth in its constitution. Railroads might combine, railroads might say, "That is true; what are you going to do about it?" That question had been asked by other combinations, and the answer to it was obtained from Blackwell's Island to-day. [Applause.]

The President seconded the motion, observing that he wished to see the statistics of other cities embodied in the report. He visited Baltimore the other day, and was surprised to find the energy and enterprise of her citizens. There they were taking the goods from the steamers directly to the cars, just as we desired to do here. In the same way they were unloading from the cars directly aboard the steamers, as we wished to do. In fact from what he saw at Baltimore he felt ashamed of New-York.

The motion was then agreed to, and the President resumed the chair.

THE COMMUTATION TAX.

Mr. Hill referred, as apropos of the President's remarks in reference to the superior advantages of Baltimore and other cities, to statements made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of that morning, from which it appeared, he said, that there was an increase in the commutation tax from $1 50 to $2 50 per head. The only result of the increase of the tax, it was asserted, would be to direct immigration from New-York to Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, where the system of taxation was unknown. That must be true because it was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. [Hear, hear.] The article went on to say: "With commendable wisdom these cities imposed no tax upon emigrants, and last year one line landed in Boston 25,000 passengers, who, under other circumstances, would have arrived in New-York. Next Summer the Cunard Steam-ship Company will run weekly two steam-ships to Boston, and it is understood that other companies will quickly follow their example." These facts, he thought, were strikingly suggestive and well deserved the attention of all interested in the trade of this City. [Hear, hear.]

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Henry, the Treasurer, was happy to announce that the association was now, as it had always been, in a prosperous condition. The receipts were $1,905, and the disbursements $1,394, leaving a balance of $511.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Thurber, as Chairman of the Committee on Railway Transportation, submitted the following report, which was received and ordered to be placed on the file:

The committee reported that the project of the People's Freight Railway Company for an exclusive freight railway from New-York to the Missouri River, referred to them, embraces several points of great merit, viz.:

1. It avoids the question of whether the National Government has the constitutional right to charter or construct a railroad.
2. It asks no pecuniary aid from Government.
3. It is to be built for cash.
4. It secures the public against combination with existing lines.

The details of each of these points are briefly as follows:

1. It avoids the question of whether the National Government has the right to charter or construct a railroad by building it under Pennsylvania charter or charters (already obtained) to the border line of that State; then forming another company under the laws of the State adjoining, and consolidating the companies, so that for all practical purposes the new company is the same as the parent. Legal authority for such consolidation now exists in all the States through which it would pass.

It asks no pecuniary aid of the Government, but desires the Government to receive and pay five per cent. interest on all sums received from the sale of stock, until enough is raised to construct the first section. It may also be thought advisable to ask the National Government to recognize it as a national highway, subject to the same taxation by States as other railways in their limits.

It is to be built for cash, proceeds of the sale of stock at par, and no mortgage can ever be placed upon the road. It is expected that the stock would be taken by persons interested in having cheap transportation, both at the East and West, as well as along the line of the road, and also there would be no difficulty in procuring foreign capital, if needed, for the construction of such a road on the above "hard pan" basis.

It secures the public against combination with existing lines by conveying the right to vote fifty-one per cent. of the stock to Trustees whose interests will always be in favor of cheap transportation for the people. It is proposed that these Trustees shall be the President of the United States, the President of the American Cheap Transportation Association, the Presidents of the Chicago and St. Louis Boards of Trade, the President of the New-York Produce Exchange, the President of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, and the Master of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and that in all elections this board shall decide for what Directors the vote of this fifty-one per cent. of the stock shall be cast. It will thus be seen that it would be impossible for an improper Board of Direction to be elected or remain in power. It is further proposed to confine the company to the work of furnishing the roadway and motive power, thus making the road really a people's highway, upon which any person's cars will be conveyed for a toll, as on the canal; and, further, that these tolls shall only be sufficient to maintain the roadway, pay the operating expenses, and ten per cent. upon the actual cost of construction. With such a road passing through the garden of the West, with connecting links to the principal cities, it is believed that a full traffic would be assured from the start, and that freight could be carried for about one-half of what it now costs, while the time (if it is found practicable to operate exclusive freight roads at ten miles per hour) would be less than one-half of what it now is, under the present system of mixed passenger and freight traffic. The capacity of such a road would be enormous, and besides the money saved in the cost of what this one road could carry, the whole country would be benefited almost beyond computation by having one road honestly built for the ready cash, and honestly managed after it was finished. It would show how long freight could be carried on railways, and effectually stop the watering of stocks and other swindles now commonly practiced in railway management.

Mr. Kemp asked Mr. Thurber if he had any information in connection with the scheme mentioned in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of that day as to the trunk roads pulling the Western freight?

Mr. Thurber replied that negotiation had been going on for the past two weeks between the New-York Central and Hudson River Road, the Erie and the Pennsylvania Central. They had been considering a proposal "to pull" between here and Pittsburg and here and Baltimore; in short, it was a grand combination scheme. It had not been consummated as yet, and he was told that it was deemed impracticable by men connected with it.

THE TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Lees submitted the following report:

In behalf of the delegation from this association to the National Convention of the American Cheap Transportation Association, held at Washington on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of this month, I beg leave to make the following report. The entire delegation appointed at the last monthly meeting attended the convention in a body, with the exception of Mr. Stern, who, much to our regret, was unavoidably deterred from going. Twenty-two States and Territories were represented in the convention by delegations, constituting in reality a representation of the transportation interests of every section of the country, from the Atlantic sea-board to the far Mississippi, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. We also found that certain leading railroad interests had covertly secured a representation in the convention, evidently for the purpose of preventing harmony of action, if not successful in diverting it from the proclaimed objects. This railroad interest had the same or a similar representation in the Convention of the National Board of Trade at Baltimore, as members of that body now realize, and admit that their action on the transportation question fell short of their intentions through the covert influence referred to. At the Transportation Convention, by a judicious vote early in the proceedings, each committee was empowered to elect its Chairman. Thus was secured in the reports of the several committees a far more complete expression of the views of the convention than might have been obtained had the usual parliamentary rule prevailed. Various projects for accomplishing cheap transportation, both by rail and water, were discussed at length, and the final conclusion of the convention as set forth in the report of the Committee on Railway Transportation, has our genuine approbation. As the said report has been extensively furnished it is unnecessary to reproduce it here. As a whole, the convention was a marked success, and we believe its action will materially advance the cause of cheap transportation. The same officers were elected for the ensuing year, namely: President, Josiah Quincy, of Boston; Secretary, R. H. Ferguson, of Troy; Treasurer, F. B. Thurber, of New-York, with one Vice President from each State. It was resolved that the next session be held in Richmond, Va., the time of meeting to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

The following committees were then elected:

Terminal Facilities—Charles E. Hill, W. S. Fairfield, Charles Pratt, E. R. Durkee, and John M. Hughes.

Executive Committee—John F. Henry, F. B. Thurber, George C. Collins, W. S. Fairfield, and S. M. Parker.

The meeting then adjourned.

INTEREST OF CITY BONDS.

On Monday next, City Chamberlain Lane will pay the interest on the bonds and stocks of the City in the new Court-house. The following are the principal and interest of said stocks: Principal, $23,165,976; interest, $337,172 87. The Controller will pay $3,821,900 of revenue bonds of the City and County falling due Feb. 1, also, on Monday.

MAILING OBSCENE PRINTS.

Wm. Simpson was tried before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on a charge of sending obscene pictures and prints through the mails. The principal witness against him was Mr. Anthony J. Comstock, who has already figured so prominently in these prosecutions. Comstock had sent the usual letter requesting some of Simpson's wares, and the defendant had sent the matter alluded to in return. The jury, after a retirement of four hours, were unable to agree, and were discharged upon stating to the court that there was no prospect of agreement. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Cotton firm; demand good; some sales better grades ⅛c. higher; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 11,104 bales; gross, 11,550; exports to Great Britain, 2,988 bales; to the Continent, 1,653 bales; to France, 5,382 bales; coastwise, 1,207 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 500 bales; stock, 303,489 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅞c.@15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,869 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 172 bales; to France, 627 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,094 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet; demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 2,854 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,486 bales; to France, 649 bales; coastwise, 90 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 113,965 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 774 bales; exports coastwise, 441 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 74,368 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union... 76⅛
300 do........ 76⅜
900 do........ 76¼
500 do.......c. 76⅛
1200 do........ 76
700 do......s3. 75⅞
700 do......s3. 75¾
200 do........ 75¾
600 do........ 75⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 103⅜
10 do........ 103½
200 do......s3. 103⅜
1800 do........ 103
400 Pacific Mail..... 41¼
500 do......b3. 41
200 do........ 40⅞
500 do........ 40¾
700 do........ 40⅝
700 do........ 40⅜
100 Erie Railway..... 48½
2200 do........ 48¼
800 do........ 48⅜
200 Mich. Central..... 90⅝
200 do........ 91
300 Lake Shore...... 82¼
1500 do........ 82
2100 do........ 82⅛
500 do........ 81⅞
600 do......s3. 81⅝
100 do......b3. 81⅞
20 do........ 81⅝
800 do......s3. 81⅝
900 do........ 81⅝
900 do........ 81⅝
800 do.......c. 81⅝
8 0 do......s3. 81⅜
900 do........ 81⅝
20 do........ 81½
400 Union Pacific..... 34⅞
200 do........ 34⅝
3000 do........ 34⅝
1000 do......s3. 34½
100 do......b3. 34⅝
100 North-western.... 59⅝
200 do........ 59⅜
400 do........ 59⅛
100 N. W. Pref....... 71½
23 N. Y., N. H. & H.. 129½

900 St. Paul........ 46⅝
100 do......... 46¼
600 do......... 46
300 do......... 46⅛
500 do......... 46
100 do......... 45⅞
200 do......... 46
100 Tol. & Wab......c. 53⅛
600 do......... 53⅝
500 do......... 53¼
200 do......... 53⅛
500 do......... 53
200 do......... 52⅞
400 Ohio & Miss...... 34⅝
100 do......... 34⅝
400 do......... 34½
100 do......b3. 34½
800 do......... 34⅜
800 do......b3. 34⅝
1100 do......... 34¼
100 do.......c. 34¼
100 C., C. & I. C...... 31
600 do......... 30⅞
100 do......s3. 30½
400 do......... 30⅝
100 At. & Pac. Pf.....c. 17⅞
200 do......... 17¾
500 do......... 18
100 do......... 18⅛
50 do......... 18⅞
100 do......... 18¼
400 do......... 18½
100 do......... 18⅜
300 do......... 18⅛
300 do......... 18⅛
850 do......... 18
300 do......b3. 18
44 do......... 17⅞
100 do......... 17⅞
100 do......... 17¾
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 39
100 do......... 39¼
100 do......... 40
400 do......... 39½
200 do......... 39
300 do......b3. 39½
900 Del., L. & W..... 105¼
200 do......s3. 105¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.....12.117⅛
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.116⅛
500 do........116¾
2,600 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.....12.116½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......116⅝
4,500 do........116⅝

$1,000 U.S.6s,Cur.12.115
10,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.117⅝
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......s3.117¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b. c.118
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.......12.114¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup...... 63¾
10,000 N. C. 6s, spl T., 3d Class. 11
5,000 Ark 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O. 19
2,000 Ark. 7s, iss. to Central R.. 17
27,000 N.Y. B'ty L.,R.105½
8,000 Erie 3d........ 99½
1,000 Erie 4th...... 97
3,000 Mich. So. 2d... 97¾
4,000 Union Pac. 1st. 86
5,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 82
1,000 do.......... 81½
9,000 Un. P. 10s,Inc. 80½
4,000 do.......... 80⅜
1,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 60
9,000 do.......... 60¼
35,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. B.. 86⅜
2,000 C. & N.W. Con. b. c....... 92
3,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.......... 85¼
3,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d. 98
2,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 90⅛
1,000 Mil. & St.P. 7s, Gold...b. c. 87
4,000 C.,C. & I.C. 1st. 86½
2,000 N.Y. & N.H.6s.100
28,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 30
1,000 Canada So. 1st. 69½
1,000 Long I. 1st...... 90
500 do.......... 89
20 Bk. of New-York.120
18 Am. Ex. Bank.... 109
25 St.Nicholas Bank.104
16 Cen. Nat. Bank..100
10 Fourth Nat.Bank.106
5 Ger. Am. Bank... 93½
200 Mar. Land & M'g.. 9½
100 Consol. Coal..b. c. 46¼
100 Am. Dis. Tel...b. c. 45⅜
300 do........ 45½
400 West. U. Tel...b. c. 75⅞
100 do........ 75⅞
500 do........ 75⅞
200 do......b3. 76
5 do........ 76⅛
100 do......e. 75⅞
400 do........ 75⅞
200 do......b3. 75⅝
1000 do........ 75⅜
700 do........ 76
100 do......b3. 75⅞
100 do......b10. 75⅝
100 do......s8. 75⅝
300 do........ 75⅝
500 do......s3. 75⅜
700 do........ 75⅛
13 Del. & H. Canal..113
100 Maryland Coal.... 21
40 U. S. Express..... 69½
6 do........ 70¼
100 Adams Ex......... 94⅞
900 Pacific Mail...b. c. 40⅛
1100 do........ 40½
1400 do........ 40⅝
800 do......s3. 40⅛
100 do......b3. 40⅜
100 do........ 40⅛
500 do........ 40⅛
200 do........ 40⅛
1200 do........ 40⅝
800 do........ 40⅛
200 do......s3. 40⅛
300 do........ 40⅛
200 do........ 40⅝
400 do........ 40⅛
200 do........ 40⅝
1600 do........ 40⅛
10 N.Y.C. & H...b. c.102⅞
200 do........ 102⅞
400 do........ 103
125 do........ 102⅞
100 do......b60.103⅛
500 do........ 103
200 do........ 102⅞

100 Spring M'n Coal.. 50¼
100 do.......b. c. 50¼
50 Panama R...b. c.115¼
200 do........ 115¼
100 do........ 115½
50 do........ 115¼
100 Mich.Cen...b.c.s3. 90⅝
10 do........ 91
200 do........ 91⅛
600 Erie Railway.b.c. 48½
100 do.......s10. 48½
100 do........ 48⅜
100 do......b3. 48⅜
600 do........ 48⅝
900 L.S. & M.So.b.c.s3. 81½
900 do......b3. 81½
1900 do........ 81½
1400 do........ 81⅜
2200 do........ 81½
100 do........ 81⅝
100 do.......s3. 81½
1100 do........ 81½
1400 do........ 81½
2100 do........ 81⅜
200 Ill. Cen...b.c.b45.102
800 Union Pac...b. c. 34⅝
200 do......s3. 34½
600 do........ 34⅝
600 do......b10. 34⅜
700 do........ 34⅝
50 Clev. & P. G'd..... 88⅝
100 do......b. c. 88¾
100 do........ 88⅝
100 do......s3. 88¾
100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 71¾
100 do........ 71¾
100 do......b3. 71¾
100 do......s3. 71⅝
100 C. & N. W..b.c.s3. 59⅝
100 do......b. 0. 59⅝
100 do........ 59½
100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.104⅝
100 do........ 104¾
100 do........ 104⅝
100 Mil. & St.P...b.c.c. 46
100 do........ 46
400 do........ 46⅛
200 M. & St.P. Pf.b. c. 71¾
600 T., W. & W..b. c. 52¾
900 do........ 52⅞
200 do......s3. 52⅞
100 P., Ft.W. & C. G'd. 91¾
200 D.,L. & W..b.c.s3.105⅛
830 do........ 105⅛
200 do......s3.105
100 Mor. & Es....b. c. 92½
100 St. L. & I. M...... 64¼
100 do........ 64⅛
400 do........ 64⅛
100 Alt. & T. H..b. c. 18
100 N. J. Southern..... 6¼
200 do........ 6
400 do........ 6
200 C. & Alt. Pf...b. c.111
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 39¼
200 do........ 39
400 do........ 38¾
700 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 18
200 do........ 17⅞
100 do........ 17¾
300 do......b3. 18
100 do........ 18
100 do........ 18⅛
100 do........ 18¼
100 do........ 18¼
400 do........ 18⅜
100 do........ 18⅜
600 do........ 18⅞
100 do........ 18⅜
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 34⅝
300 do......b8. 34½
300 do........ 34⅝
300 do........ 34¾
100 Ohio & Miss Pf..... 65½
300 C.,C. & I. C...b. c. 30⅞
100 do........ 31
100 do........ 30¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

700 Western Union... 75⅞
200 do......s3. 75⅞
800 do........ 75⅜
100 do........ 75⅝
600 do......c. 75⅞
1000 do........ 75⅝
400 do......b3. 75⅝
200 do......b3. 75⅜
2100 do........ 75⅞
100 Mich. Central.... 91½
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 40⅝
200 do........ 40½
400 do........ 40⅝
800 do......b3. 40⅛
500 N. Y. C. & Hud... 102⅞
100 do........ 102⅞
200 do......b3.102⅞
400 do........ 102⅞
200 do........ 102⅞
200 Ill. Central..s15.102
1600 Lake Shore...... 81¾
300 do......s3. 81¾
200 do......s3. 81¾
300 do........ 81⅝
500 do......b3. 81⅜
4000 do........ 81⅝
8400 do........ 81
400 do........ 80⅞
600 do......b3. 81
500 do........ 81
300 do......s3. 80⅝
1000 do........ 80⅞
130 do......s3. 80⅜
300 do........ 80⅝
500 do........ 80⅞
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 39½
200 do........ 39¼
100 St. Paul Pref..... 71
200 Rock Island...... 104½

1000 Union Pacific.s3. 34½
200 do........ 34⅝
100 do........ 34⅝
1800 do........ 34½
400 do........ 34⅝
200 N. J. Central..... 102¼
100 North-western...e. 59⅜
200 do........ 59⅜
400 do......b15. 59⅜
300 do........ 59¼
200 do........ 59⅛
1000 do........ 59
200 do........ 58⅞
100 North-western Pf. 71⅜
200 St. Paul......... 46
200 do........ 45⅞
800 do........ 45⅜
200 do........ 45⅝
400 Toledo & Wab.s3. 52¾
100 do........ 52⅞
800 do........ 52¾
1100 do........ 52⅝
100 do......b3. 52⅝
500 Ohio & Miss..... 34⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 31⅛
200 do........ 31
200 C., C. & I. C...... 30¾
100 do........ 30⅝
200 do........ 30⅛
100 do......s3. 30⅝
200 Atlantic & P. Pf.. 18½
100 do........ 18⅜
700 do........ 18¼
100 do......s3. 18¼
100 do........ 18⅛
100 do........ 18⅛
100 do........ 18⅝
200 do........ 18⅜
200 do........ 18¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......b. c.116½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....116⅝
2,000 do.....b. c.116½
102,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........117⅛
500 do.........117⅛

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.117⅞
500 do......small.117⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b. c.117⅝
3,000 U. S. 10-40, R.112⅞
2,000 U. S. Cur. 6s...115⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 N. C. 6s,S.T., 3d class..b. c. 11½
5,000 Erie 4th M...... 97
5,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.. 95⅝
7,000 U. P. 10s Inc.. 80¼
18,00 do........ 80
1,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 99
2,000 do........ 99⅛
4,000 Can.So.1st M. 69
2,000 C.&N.W. con. C. G. B........ 86⅞
5,000 Bellv'le & So. Ill. 1st........ 96
5,000 Gt. W. 1st M., '88....... 96½
1,000 L. S. Div. B.... 94¾
18 Bank State of N.Y.108
16 Mer. Ex. Bank.... 77
9 Bank of N. Am.... 90
200 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 22
200 Con. Coal of Md.b.c 46¼
100 Quicks'r Pf...b. c. 35
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 48¾
1200 do........ 48½
100 W. Union...b.c. b3 75⅝
600 do........ 75⅞
700 do........ 75⅛
800 do........ 75⅜
100 do......b3. 75⅝
600 do......c. 75¾
100 do......b3. 75⅞
300 do........ 75⅞
800 do........ 75⅝
100 do......b3. 75⅜
1100 Pac. Mail...b. c. 40⅛
500 do........ 40⅛
1900 do........ 40⅛
400 do........ 40⅜
800 do........ 40⅛
2300 do........ 40⅛
100 do......b3. 40⅛
900 N.Y.C.& H. R..b.c.102½
300 do........ 102⅝
100 do........ 102¾
100 do........ 102⅝
300 Mich. Cen....b. c. 91
100 do........ 91¼
600 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 30¾
500 do........ 30⅝
100 do........ 30½
500 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 39⅝
100 do........ 39
200 Am. Dist. Tel...... 45½

400 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 80⅞
700 do........ 80¾
2100 do........ 80⅝
1500 do........ 80⅝
400 do......b3. 80¾
1200 do........ 80⅞
1900 do........ 80¾
3000 do........ 80⅝
500 do......s3. 80⅝
100 N. J. Central...... 102¼
100 do......b. c.102¼
200 U. Pac....b. c. s3. 34¼
600 do........ 34¼
400 do......b3. 34¾
1200 do........ 34½
1000 do........ 34¼
100 do........ 34⅜
2900 do........ 34¾
100 do........ 34⅜
17 Ill. Central..opg.102
20 do........b.c.101⅛
100 do........ 101⅛
100 do.......b30.102
1300 Chi. & N. W.b. c. 58⅝
100 do......s3. 58⅝
100 do........ 59
100 do........ 58⅞
200 Chi&N.W.Pf..b. c. 71⅛
300 Chi. &R. I....b. c.104⅛
50 do........ 104⅛
100 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 45⅝
200 do......s3. 45⅝
200 do........ 45⅜
300 do........ 45⅞
100 do........ 45⅞
300 T., W.&W.b. c.s3. 52⅞
200 do........ 52⅞
1200 do........ 52⅝
200 do........ 52⅝
100 Del., L. & W...b. c.104⅞
100 do........ 104⅞
100 Bos., H. & E...b. c. 2⅝
100 Chi. & Alton...... 108⅛
25 do........ 109
400 O. & Miss...b. c. 34⅛
500 do......b3. 34⅛
100 H. & St Jo...b. c. 31
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b. c. 39
100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 18
100 do........ 18
100 do........ 17⅞
100 do........ 17¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1800 Western Union.. 75⅝
1500 do........ 75⅝
2200 do........ 75½
200 do......b3. 75⅝
500 do........ 75⅝
100 Quicksilver...... 28½
400 Pacific Mail...... 40¼
500 do........ 40⅛
200 do......s3. 40⅛
200 do........ 40⅛
15 N. Y. C. & Hud... 102½
100 do........ 102⅝
1200 do........ 102½
500 do........ 102⅜
100 do........ 102⅜
300 do......b3. 102⅝
300 Erie Railway...b3. 48¾
400 do........ 48½
900 Lake Shore...... 80⅝
300 do........ 80⅝
400 do......b3. 80⅝
1800 do........ 80⅝
2000 do........ 80⅝
800 Lake Shore....... 80¾
200 do......s3. 80⅝
300 do........ 80⅞
100 Rock Island...... 104⅛
50 do........ 104⅛
200 Union Pacific..... 34¼
1200 do........ 34⅛
500 do......s3. 34¼
100 do......b3. 34¼
600 do........ 34⅛
1000 do........ 34⅜
200 do......s3. 34
300 do........ 34
100 St. Paul......... 45⅝
300 do........ 45⅝
100 Panama......... 116

800 North-western.... 58⅞
300 do........ 58⅜
300 do......s3. 58¾
400 do........ 58⅜
100 do........ 58⅞
900 do........ 58
400 do........ 57⅞
500 do........ 58
100 do........ 58⅜
100 do........ 58½
100 North-western Pf. 71
25 N. J. Cen.......b3.102
600 Tol. & Wab....... 52⅝
100 do......b3. 52⅞
100 do........ 52⅞
200 Del., Lack.& W... 105
100 Ohio & Miss...... 34⅛
1000 do........ 34⅝
700 do........ 34
100 do......b30. 34¼
100 do........ 34⅛
100 C., C. & I. C...... 30¾
200 Ohio & Miss....... 30⅝
300 do........ 30⅛
100 do......b3. 30⅜
200 do........ 30⅜
100 At. & Pac. Pf...s3. 17⅝
1000 do........ 17⅝
100 do......b30. 17⅝
100 do......b30. 17⅞
200 do........ 17⅜
200 do........ 17⅜
400 Pac. R. of Mo..... 38¾
300 do........ 39
900 do........ 38⅞
1800 do........ 38⅝
100 do........ 39

THURSDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

Gold is held with less firmness to-day, sales at 111½@111⅜ ℘ cent., while Exchange on London is something firmer than yesterday, on account of the scarcity of Merchant Bills. The leading Bankers control the market and are asking $4 84@$4 84½ to the £ Sterling for 60 days' Bills. There is not much business doing to-day at the advance, but the rates are nominally firm. To-morrow the business for the Mail Steamer of Saturday will be made up, and the chances are that more will be done than was reported to-day.

Owing to an adverse turn in the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange, the Brokers were borrowers of Money at 5@6 ℘ cent. per annum, and although the supply comes out freely, the lenders have a slight advantage over the terms made earlier in the week.

Ever since the meeting of Congress in December, we have ventured to throw out repeated intimations that no measure or measures of decided bearing on the future of the Money market would be agreed upon and enacted into law much before Midsummer. Our experience of the long sessions of Congress for the seven or eight years succeeding the close of the War of the Rebellion, on financial legislation, justifies the conclusion this season, (especially with the Senate and House of Representatives at cross purposes on the Currency,) that final action on all that vitally concerns Banking and Currency and prospective Specie Payments, will come very late in the session. A different and prompter result is greatly to be desired, on very many considerations affecting the business of the country, but from the present outlook the conflict of opinion in the two Houses, if not "irrepressible," is likely to be prolonged for several months to come.

The unfavorable turn in the Stock market since Tuesday is equal to 1@1½ ℘ cent. on much of the active list, like Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph, North-west, New-York Central, &c. But two or three exceptions appear in the speculation, as in the cheap Shares of Atlantic and Pacific and Missouri Pacific, and in St. Louis and Iron Mountain. These partially qualify the general decline, but they do not in any sense control the temper of the market, which is *Bearish* this afternoon on a dull demand, and, it may be, on the indifference of two or three of the prominent operators of the Street.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 29.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	113⅛	113
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117¾	117½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118	117¾
American Gold	111½	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84½
New-York Central and Hudson	103¼	102½
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	104½
Pacific Mail	41⅛	40⅛
St. Paul Common	46⅝	45¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34⅛
Western Union	76⅛	75½
Union Pacific	34⅞	34⅛
Lake Shore	81⅞	80⅜
Toledo and Wabash	53⅝	52⅞
Harlem	125	124½
North-west	59⅜	58⅛
North-west Preferred	72½	71½
C., C., and Indiana Central	30⅞	30¼
Adams Express	94⅞	94½
United States Express	69½	69¼
Wells-Fargo Express	70	71
American Express	61⅛	62
Delaware and Lackawanna	104⅛	104⅜
Central New-Jersey	102¼	102
Panama	116½	116
St. Paul Preferred	71⅛	71
Erie	47⅛	48¼
Atlantic and Pacific	17⅛	18

The general market at the Stock Exchange left off dull, at 3 o'clock, rather than weak. There was no decided pressure to sell Stocks at the decline of the day; but, on the other hand, it may be remarked that the signs of recovery were not encouraging. It will be noted that some of our quotations on the Share list are especially weak compared with last night.

The Sub-Treasury Office to-day paid $63,000 Gold in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt, and $175,000 Gold Interest. Customs receipts, $261,000.

The following are the Exchange Board quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States. The market holds steady:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	117	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116½
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	118¼	5-20 reg., '67	117⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114½	5-20 coup., '67	117¾
5-20 coup., '62	114¾	5-20 reg., '68	117
Called bonds, '62	112	5-20 coup., '68	117⅝
5-20 reg., '64	116	10-40 reg.	112¾
5-20 coup., '64	116½	10-40 coup.	114
5-20 reg., '65	116½	5s coup., '81	112⅞
5-20 coup., '65	117½	6s currency	115
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116⅜		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages. The investment orders are encouraging.

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	91⅝	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	90¾	Han. & St. Jo. 8s C.	85¼
N.Y.Central 6s, R.E.	88	Del., Lack. & W.,1st	101
N.Y.Central 6s, Sub.	88	Del., Lack. & W.,2d	101¼
Erie 1st, extended	102	Del., Lack. & W.7sC.	101½
Erie 1st, endorsed	96	Tol. & Wab., 1st, E.	98½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Tol.&Wab.1st,St.L.D	90
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99½	Tol. & Wab., 2d	91
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96½	Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	82½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	94	Han. & Naples, 1st	80
Long Dock Bonds	94½	Gt. West., 1st, '88	96
Hud.R.7s,2d S.F.,'85	103	Galena & Chi. Ex.	105
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Galena & Chi., 2d	98
Alb. & Susq.,1st Bds.	101	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Alb. & Susq.,2d Bds.	97	Morris & Essex, 1st	105
Mich.Cen.Con.7s,1902	95½	Morris & Essex, 2d	101½
Mich.Cen.,1st8s,'82	105	N. J. Cen., 1st, new	105¾
Mich. S. 7 ℘ ct., 2d	97½	N. J. So., 1st, 7s	40
M.S.&N.I.S.F.,7℘ct.	103¼	P., Ft. W. & Chi.,1st	104
Cleve. & Tol., S. F.	101	P., Ft. W. & Chi., 2d	98
Cleve. & Tol., N. B.	94	P.,F.W.&C.8℘ct.E.B	102
Cleve., P. & Ash.,O.B	97	Cleve. & Pitts., 3d	97
Det., Mon. & Tol. B.	100	Cleve. & Pitts., 4th	88
Buff. & Erie N. B.	94	Chi. & Alton, 1st	105½
Lake Shore Div. B.	94¾	Chi. & Alton In.	97
Lake Shore C. C. B.	95	O. & M. Con. S. F.	92½
Lake Shore C. R. B.	94	Ohio & Miss., 2d	79
Pacific 7s,guar.by Mo	96⅞	St. L. & Iron M., 1st	99
Cen. Pacific G. B.	95	Mil.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D	109
Union Pac., 1st	85⅜	M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10P.D	99
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	81½	Mil. & St.P.,7s,g.,R.D	86½
Union Pac. In. 10s	80¼	M.& St. P.,1st,LaC.D.	91½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75	102	M. & St. P.,1st,M.I.&D	83
Belle, & S. Ill. 1st 8s	95½	M.&S.P.,1st,M.C.&M	79½
Alton & T. H.,2d pf.	87	Joliet & Chi., 1st	100
Alton & T. H.,2d in.	77	Col., Chi. & Ind, 1st	86½
North Miss., 1st	84	Col., Chi. & Ind, 2d	64
Chi. & North'n S. F.	101	Tol., Peo.& War.,E.D.	82
Chi. & North. Int. B.	96	Tol.,Peo.&War.,W.D	78
Chi. & North. Con.B.	92	Tol., Peo. & War.,2d	60
Chi. & North. Ex. B.	90	Tol., Peo.& War.,C.7s	55
Chi. & North., 1st	103	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	100¼
Chi. & North. C.G.B.	86¼	Boston, H. & Erie G.	42
Chi. & North. R.G.B.	86⅜	Ced.Falls&Minn.,1st	73
Iowa Midland,1st,8s	92		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98½	
City 6s, new	101½	
Camden and Amboy	121½	122
Pennsylvania Central	96¼	96½
Reading	114⅜	114½
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Catawissa Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie	22⅞	23
Northern Central	34⅛	34¾
Lehigh Navigation	86	86¼
Gold Loan	94½	94⅞

Mr. William C. Frost and Mr. Charles Gregory (a member of the Stock Exchange) have formed a firm of Stock Brokers at No. 38 Broad street, under the style of Messrs. Frost & Gregory.

We understand that Messrs. White, De Freitas & Rathborne, Stock Brokers, who were compelled by the September panic to suspend their payments, have adjusted their affairs, and Mr. Rathborne has been readmitted to his membership in the Stock Exchange.

We should have stated in our last paper that the Illinois Central negotiation of Sterling 5 ℘ cents, in exchange for the Dollar 7 ℘ cents of the Mississippi Central extension, was conducted through Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., of London. The 5 ℘ cent. Sterling Loan will be paid off by a cumulative Sinking Fund of 2 ℘ cent. per annum, the Bonds for the Sinking Fund to be drawn for redemption in London whenever they are to be had in the open market below their par value.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY own and operate over 1,200 miles of first-class, finished railroad, which is earning over operating expenses the interest on their entire bonded debt and semi-annual dividends of three per cent., gold, on their paid-up capital stock of $54,000,000, with a considerable surplus over, and the earnings are constantly increasing from year to year.

The gross and net earnings of the road, the interest on bonded debt, and surplus for the last three years, have been as follows, viz.:

	Gross Earnings.	Net over operating expenses.	Interest payments.	Surplus after paying interest.
1871	$9,467,072	$5,171,192	$2,884,414	$2,286,778
1872	12,734,729	7,207,284	3,554,299	3,652,985
1873	13,871,089	8,281,649	3,514,357	4,767,292

We have for sale a limited amount of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the Company at 85 and accrued interest.

These bonds were issued Oct. 1, 1870, and have twenty years to run from that date.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the land grants of the United States Government to the Central Pacific and California and Oregon Railroad Companies, the latter having become the property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company by consolidation.

The company will realize from these grants between eleven and twelve millions of acres, which, at a low estimate, are valued at nearly $30,000,000.

The total amount of the Land Grant Bonds is $10,000,000, of which the unsold balance is less than $1,000,000.

The bonds are $1,000 each; interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1; principal and interest payable in gold in the City of New-York.

The proceeds of sales of lands will be devoted to the purchase and redemption of the Land Grant Bonds until all are retired.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and Gold at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make collections; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission for cash, and transact a general banking and financial business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	79	Skins, bales	152
Bees-wax, pkgs.	4	Resin, bbls.	5,377
Copper, bbls.	18	Spirits Turp., bbls.	687
Cotton, bales	4,680	Crude Turp., bbls.	32
Flour, bbls.	13,135	Leather, sides	8,566
Meal, bbls.	2,747	Beef, pkgs.	216
Meal, bags	1,800	Pork, pkgs.	628
Wheat, bushels	118,020	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,791
Corn, bushels	85,700	Lard, tcs.	605
Oats, bushels	66,425	Lard, kegs	400
Rye, bushels	6,450	Oil-cake, pkgs.	610
Malt, bushels	1,100	Butter, pkgs.	3,371
Barley, bushels	3,000	Cheese, pkgs.	1,715
Peas, bushels	1,158	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,592
Grass-seed, bags	301	Stearine, pkgs.	12
Broom-corn, bales	204	Tallow, pkgs.	127
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	92	Grease, pkgs.	54
Eggs, bbls.	894	Starch, pkgs.	1,225
Beans, bbls.	372	Tobacco, hhds.	30
Hops, bales	178	Tobacco, pkgs.	300
Hides, No.	720	Wool, bales	173
Hides, bdls.	153	Whisky, bbls.	781

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—626 bales Cotton, 1,197 bxs. Bacon, 23 pkgs. Furs, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 161 cases Tobacco, 118 bags Seeds, 55 bbls. Pork, 527 bxs. Cheese, 7,583 bushels Wheat, 53 bbls. Apples, 1 case Furs.

By the ship Liverpool, for London—4,200 bbls. Flour, 295 bxs. Clocks, 22,606 bushels Wheat, 50 hhds. Lampblack, 599 bbls. Resin, 13 hhds. Tobacco, 132 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 200 cases Pine-apples, 250 cases Oysters, 75 pkgs. Tubs, 200 bags Clover-seed.

By the steamer Castalia, for Glasgow—4,047 bushels Wheat, 750 bxs. Bacon, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,140 Staves, 4 cases Oranges, 613 bxs. Meats, 4,073 bushels Corn, 756 bags Oil-cake, 95 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 411 bbls. Apples, 138 bags Clover-seed, 3 tcs. Hams, 6 cases Machinery, 62 tcs. Beef, 5 tcs. Tongues.

By the bark Ossinake A., for Queenstown—27,302 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Borsone, for Queenstown—28,100 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Resurresione, for Cork—22,727 bushels Wheat.

By the bark T. C. Berg, for Cork—3,040 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark William Robertson, for Smyrna—7,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 3 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Frisia, for Hamburg—3 bbls. Vises, 37 pkgs. Machinery, 1,455 tcs. Lard, 250 bales Cotton, 7 cases Silks, 9 cases Cigars, 982 bales Tobacco, 10 cases Tobacco, 6 kegs Caviar, 63 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 61 cases Veneers, 19 pkgs. Skins, 750 bxs. Meats, 300 bxs. Cheese, 294 bxs. Bacon, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 29 bbls. Whalebone, 365 bbls. Flour; 100 tcs. Beef. 100 bbls. Resin, 948 bales Leather, 185 Hides, 9 pkgs. Bristles, 24 bbls. Guts, 23 cases Clocks.

By the schooner A. Heaton, for Leghorn—2,000 bbls. Alcohol, 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum. 2,302 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Anapo, for Genoa—18,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner W. C. Bee, for Cardenas—1,000 Shooks and Heads, 10,000 Hoops, 364 Empty Hogsheads, 500 bushels Corn.

By the brig Louisa, for Matanzas—359 Empty Hogsheads.

By the brig Alex. Nickels, for Havana—50,000 Hoops, 2,000 Shooks and Heads.

COCOA—Has been very moderately inquired for, since our last, including Maracaibo at 28c.@30c., Caracas at 13c.@16c., Para at 10c.@11c., Granada at 8½c.@10c., Guayaquil at 9½c.@10c., San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ℘ lb.

COFFEE—The market has been generally dull to-day. The inquiry for Rio and Santos has been on a restricted scale, and the bids have been less satisfactory. No important invoice business was reported here. A resale of 3,000 bags Rio, by the Virginia Dare, was made at Baltimore on private terms. And at New-Orleans, sales were made of 4,400 bags Rio, by the Traveler, at 27½c.; and 2,600 bags do., by the Niord, at 26¾c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 18,970 bags, and at the out ports, 13,325 bags, with 126,400 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been inactive and less buoyant as to values. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (mostly before reported) have been summed up thus: 2,555 mats Java, 920 bags Maracaibo, 277 bags Costa Rica, 200 bags Jamaica, 279 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, was 15,064 bags and 26,460 mats, including 4,529 bags and 26,460 mats Java, 5,336 bags Maracaibo, 2,443 bags Porto Rico, 700 bags Costa Rica, 637 bags Mexican, 612 bags Laguayra, 600 bags Savanilla, and 207 bags Jamaica. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 25½c.@25¾c.; fair, 26⅝c.@27c.; good, 27¾c.@28c.; prime, 28½c.@28¾c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 25¼c.@29½c., gold; Java, 30c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28½c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27¾c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28½c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@27½c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 24c.@24½c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been quite moderate, mostly from spinners, on, however, a steady basis as to values. Sales, 1,643 bales, (of which 27 bales were to arrive,) including 1,074 bales to spinners and 569 bales to shippers. The dealings for forward delivery have been less extensive, but with restricted offering prices have shown decidedly more firmness, having been quoted, in most instances, 1/32c. ℘ lb. higher, closing steadily at the improved figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,000 bales, (of which 4,900 bales were on last evening, and 21,100 bales to-day,) with 3,400 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option closing at 15c.@15 1-32c.; March, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; April, 16⅛c.; May, 16 19-32c.; June, 17c.; July, 17 7-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,680 bales, including 2,823 bales from Norfolk, 370 bales from Newberne, and 1,487 bales per Railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 25,411 bales, and thus far this week, 139,619 bales, against 129,197 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,528,526 bales, against 2,221,648 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 37,045 bales; exports to the Continent, 28,147 bales. Stock—In New-York, 109,659 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 822,911 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in fair demand and quoted firm, including White Oak Staves, hhd., within the range of $100@$210; do., pipe, $140@$265; do., bbls., $80@$135; Box Shooks, $60@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 65.

CORDAGE—Has been steady but inactive. Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, quoted at 16½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ inch and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17⅛c.; do. 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 17c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17c.; Manila Cordage, bolt-rope, yarns, 18½c.; do. do. 6 thread and 9 thread, 19½c.; Tarred Manila, 16c.; the Tarred Manila, lath yarn, 17⅛c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do. 6 thread and 9 thread, [illegible] New Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ and 5-16 inch,) 15½c.; do. do., 12 thread, 1¼ inch, and Hay Rope, 15c.

EGGS—Have been in very moderate request within the range of 20c.@23c. for fresh, chiefly at 21c.@22c. ℘ dozen....Limed dull; quoted at from 10c.@14c. ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request to-day, with prices generally quoted off 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl., closing weak. Shippers have been reserved in their bids, which have been, in most instances, under the views of holders. The sales reported since our last have been 9,400 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; good to fancy do. at $7@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 90, chiefly at $6 65@$6 90 for fair to very good, in lots; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 60@$7 ℘ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour has been in less request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras; $6 25@$6 75 for inferior stock, ℘ bbl....Canada Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in less demand at $4 40@$5 90 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 40@$5 85 for Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after within the range of from $4@$4 50 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 950 bbls....Bag-meal selling moderate within the range of $1 45@$1 55 for coarse, $1 57@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 75 for White, ℘ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at from $2 75@$3 15 for State and Pennsylvania, ℘ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of Spring Wheat have been more urgent in their offerings of stock, especially in view of the comparatively liberal arrivals, and the less favorable foreign reports, and prices have been much depressed, quoted, in some instances, fully 2c.@3c. a bushel lower. At the reduced figures, the demand has been more active, mainly on export account, partly for the Continent. Winter Wheat has been very quiet and somewhat unsettled in value, though offered sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels at $1 62@$1 63 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 60@$1 63 for No. 1 Iowa and Minnesota Spring; $1 60 for very choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store; $1 58@$1 59 for fair to prime do., afloat, chiefly $1 59 for prime samples, (at which latter rate equal to about five boat loads were placed;) $1 56@$1 58 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring; $1 53@$1 60 for ungraded Spring; $1 61@$1 65 for White Spring, and $1 75@$1 90 for White Western....Corn has been in quite moderate request, partly for export, at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels at 79c.@82½c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 81c.@82c. for fair to prime lots; 83c.@85c., chiefly at 83c. for new and old Mixed do., car lots; 81c.@83c. for ordinary to good new Yellow Western; 84c.@86c. for new White do.; with 90c. bid and 92c. asked for sound old Mixed Western....Rye firm and wanted; last sales of full lots were at $1 09, afloat....Barley stronger on light offerings, with a good demand noted; sales, 25,000 bushels at $2 for fair Upper Lake, and $1 80 for No. 3 Western afloat....Barley-malt held above the views of buyers, and quiet....Oats in less request, and less firm in price, with sales reported of 46,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c. for Mixed Western, 61c.@62½c. for White do., 61¾c. for Mixed (one car) and White do., (three cars,) together, closing at about 61½c. for good average White, and 60c. for Mixed State, afloat....Feed moderately sought after, and quoted at from $25@$29 ℘ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in request at steady rates; 500 rolls sold on private terms. Other kinds quiet at former figures.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand has been on a moderate scale. Hay in fair supply. Straw offered rather reservedly; prices quoted about steady. Bale Hay, $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@90c.; Wheat do., 60c.@65c., ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been in demand at essentially unchanged rates; sales, 836 bales by the Formosa at 9⅛c., and 500 bales by the Scolo, at Boston, at 9½c., gold, ℘ lb. Jute Butts in moderate request, with sales reported of 640 bales at 2 7-16c.@2½c., currency, ℘ lb. Market otherwise dull; quotations as before.

HIDES—Have been very tame and quoted weak as to price within the previous range; sales, 2,000 Dry Texas and 400 Wet-salted Western on private terms.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been quiet but quoted about steady. Arrivals of two cargoes (about 600 hhds. all told) of new crop Cuba reported, but neither cargo yet marketed. New-Orleans has been moderately sought after at about previous figures; 217 bbls. sold, in lots, at 69c.@72c., with fancy held as high as 75c., ℘ gallon. The stock of Molasses in first hands here this morning was estimated at 801 hhds. English Islands, 348 hhds. Cuba, 79 hhds. Porto Rico, and 13,500 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, 21c.@24c.; Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@55c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c., the latter rate for very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less request, with Strained quoted less firm, on the basis of $2 50@$2 55; sales, 300 bbls. strained, small pkgs., at $2 72½@$2 80 lbs....And at Wilmington, 3,000 bbls. on private terms....Tar firmer and in more demand; sales, 100 bbls. Washington and 150 bbls. Wilmington at $3 25 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet, but about steady; sales, 44 bbls. merchantable at 48c., 75 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 49c., ℘ gallon.

NAILS—A limited movement has been noted in this line, holders meeting the demand for full lots at the inside figures. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. and 60d., quoted nominally at $4@$4 25; 8d. and 9d., $4 25@$4 50; 6d. and 7d., $4 50@$4 75; 4d. and 5d., $4 75@$5; 3d. and 4d., Light, $5 50@$5 75; 3d., Fine, $6 25@$6 50; 2d., $7@$7 25; 2d., Fine, $8@$8 25; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 25@$4 50; Finishing, $4 50@$5 75; Clinch, $5 50@$6 25, ℘ keg.

PETROLEUM—The feature of the market was the activity in Crude, in bulk, on a firmer basis as to values, sales having been reported of 1,200 bbls. at 6⅜c., and 24,000 bbls., in equal weekly deliveries through February to May, inclusive, at 6⅞c. ℘ gallon....Refined quiet, having been held above the views of buyers; quoted for early delivery at 14c. bid, and up to 14½c. asked here, and at 14c. at Philadelphia....Refined in cases quoted at 19c.@20c....Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, and with restricted offerings, has been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales for early delivery include 100 bbls. New Western Mess at $16 25; 50 bbls. Medium do. at $16; 100 bbls. Old Western Mess at $14 87½; 200 bbls. Western Prime Mess, on private terms, held at $15; with small lots of Extra Prime within the range of $13 75@$14. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 250 bbls., February option, at $16, with March quoted at $16 12½@$16 25; and 500 bbls. April at $16 37½....Dressed Hogs in good request within the range of 7¾c.@8¼c. for City, and 7c.@7⅝c. for Western....Cut-meats quoted about steady, on a moderate movement; sales include 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16½ lbs., at 10½c.; 30 bxs. Bellies, 17 lbs., at 9c.; 25,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 10 lbs., at 10c.; 1,500 fresh Hams, in bulk, 15½ lbs., at 10½c.; 3,500 Pickled Hams, 10 lbs. to 11 lbs., at 11c.@11½c.; 500 light Smoked Hams at 13c., and 600 Pickled Shoulders, on private terms, held at 7½c....Bacon has been offered rather sparingly and quoted very firm, with a fair demand noted, mostly speculative. Sales include 650 bxs. Short Clear at 8⅞c.; 75 bxs. Long Clear at 8½c.@8⅝c., closing at 8⅝c.; 500 bxs. each of Long and Short Clear and Short Rib in one lot, at 8⅝c., and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear February option, at 8⅝c., closing with this rate bid....Lard, which opened firmly, closed rather in favor of buyers, on a less confident demand, particularly on speculative account. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 350 tcs. Western Steam at 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; 400 tcs. do. Kettle at 9⅞c.@10c.; 150 tcs. City Steam at 9⅝c. And for forward delivery, 2,000 tcs. Western Steam at 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; 1,250 tcs. do., March, at 9⅞c., and 500 tcs. do., April, at 10⅛c. ℘ lb....There has been a fair inquiry noted for Beef at steady rates. Sales, 140 bbls. and 50 tcs. We quote the range from $9@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess, $25@$26 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams in demand at $24@$28 ℘ bbl. Sales, 70 bbls....On the finest grades of State Butter prices are maintained at extreme figures, on a comparatively moderate offering and fair inquiry, chiefly local. Most other kinds of stock are in ample supply and moving rather slowly, giving buyers the advantage as to values. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 30c.@42c. for fair to strictly prime State and near-by products, and at 44c.@50c. for strictly choice to very fancy lots; 38c.@50c. for fair to very fancy do. pails; and 26c.@36c. for the range of Western and Rolls at from 26c.@33c. ℘ lb....Cheese meets with a prompt sale, in good part for export, at extreme rates for the best makes. State Factory, poor to very fancy, quoted at from 9c.@15½c., chiefly at 15c.@15¼c. for strict good to fine, and 13c.@15c. for fair to strict good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9½c.@15c.; Western product at 9½c.@14½c. for fair to very choice Factory; 4c.@12c. for Skimmed stock, ℘ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@⅜c. ℘ lb. higher.

SEEDS—Clover has been quoted rather less firm on somewhat freer offerings and a moderate demand, with sales reported of 150 bags very choice at 9⅝c.; 300 bags about prime at 9½c., and about four tons of old State at 8½c. ℘ lb. Other kinds held with firmness but without activity.

SUGARS—The market has been comparatively quiet, though quoted firm, for Raw. The demand from refiners has been less urgent. Holders, however, have been quite confident in their views, especially for the more desirable grades. Sales have been made of 1,184 bxs. and 3,100 bags, including 368 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅜c.; 500 bxs. do. at 8½c.; 160 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c.; 156 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c., and 3,100 bags Pernambuco at 8⅛c. ℘ lb. A cargo of 400 hhds. new crop Muscovado was also reported as marketed, but it had been sold a week or two ago, previous to arrival, and came in to-day. We quote: Fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅝c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars continue in good request, with Hard quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's, 9¼c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars since Jan. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1874	34,451	22,834	299,792	1,314
Receipts since Jan. 1	10,825	18,990	120,120	1,862
	45,276	41,824	419,912	3,176
Sales since Jan. 1	25,171	27,198	203,303	2,010
Stock Jan. 29, 1874	20,105	14,626	216,609	1,166
Stock Feb. 1, 1873	17,609	45,125	106,354	77

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 217,000 lbs. at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for about fair to strictly prime; market steady....Stearine wanted and quoted at 9⅝c. for best City, and 9⅝c.@9¾c. for Western....Of Grease, 87 tcs. Yellow sold at 6½c.@7¼c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted nominally as before on a dull market; 600 half chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 ℘ gallon; sales, 350 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been comparatively quiet to-day. Grain room on berth has been scarce and quoted firm, but the offerings of stock have been quite moderate. Cotton room has been in better supply, especially by steam for Liverpool, with rates ruling in favor of shippers, who were reserved in their offerings for early shipment. General cargo room was quoted about steady and not plenty, but was moderately sought after. In the chartering line rather more demand was noted for tonnage suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades, particularly the former, but the bids were not satisfactory and negotiations were progressing rather slowly....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. ℘ bbl.; 120 pks. Lard and 126 bxs. Bacon at 55s. ℘ ton; 50 bbls. Apples on private terms. And by sail, from Baltimore, Flour has been engaged at 4s. ℘ bbl. Grain at 12d. ℘ bushel, in shippers' bags, and Cotton at ½d. ℘ lb., for an American bark, 899 tons, (to arrive from a Southern port)....For London, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour (by an outside vessel) at 3s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; 100 tcs. Lard at 50s. ℘ ton; and 800 bags Clover-seed on private terms....For Glasgow, by sail, 25 pks. Lard Grease at 45s. ℘ ton; and, by steam, 400 bbls. Apples and 3,000 Staves on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 750 bxs. Cheese at 65s., and 300 bxs. Bacon at 60s. ℘ ton....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a bark with about 5,400 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore, at 8s. 9d. ℘ quarter....For Havre, the American bark, with Crude Petroleum, mentioned in our last, gets 7s. ℘ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 250 bxs. Bacon at 42s. 6d.; and, by steam, 600 bxs. do. at 50s. ℘ ton....For Bremen, a German bark, 614 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms....For a Continental port direct a British bark, 348 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 8s. 9d. ℘ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam 250 bales Cotton and 400 bbls. Flour on private terms; 12,000 bushels Rye at 12d. ℘ bushel; 1,000 [illegible] 2,750 tcs. Lard, [illegible] lbs. Bacon, 1,100 pks. Tobacco, and 950 pks. Merchandise on private terms. Also, an American bark, 314 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Stettin, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard at 46s. 9d. ℘ ton....For Genoa, by sail, 200 bales Cotton on private terms. Also, an Italian bark, 460 tons placed on the berth for general cargo....For Montevideo, a British brig, 198 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Manufactured Merchandise, on private terms....For St. Thomas, an American schooner, 395 tons, hence with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ℘ bbl....For a direct port in Cuba, an American bark, 838 tons, hence with empty Hogsheads at $1.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 578 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,950 head, or 350 cars, against 460 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow, with a slim attendance of buyers, and owners asking yesterday's rates; most of the cattle in the yards will be shipped East in first hands; sales, 250 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,026 to 1,457 lbs., at $3 75@$6; 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,225 to 1,282 lbs., at $4 80@$5 25; 125 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,084 to 1,270 lbs., at $4 50@$4 65; 21 head Michigan Steers, averaging 988 lbs., at $3 75; 40 head Texas Cows, averaging 945 lbs., at $3 80. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,600 head, against 28,400 head for the same time last week; only about 6 or 8 loads were offered to-day, and but few transactions are reported, owners asking within a fraction of Eastern prices; buyers were anxious to purchase, but were afraid of the prices; sales, 1,000 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 84 lbs. to 102 lbs., at $6@$6 62½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,300 head, against 18,900 head for the same time last week; the market dragged at $5 75@$6 for Yorkers; $6@$6 25 for heavy Hogs, owners asking higher, but few were offered for sale.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—Spring, lower to sell; No. 2 Spring held at $1 26, bid $1 25½; Winter firm and higher; $1 50 asked for No. 3 Red, $1 49 bid; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 65½@$1 66. Corn dull and declined at 60c.@61c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side on track, closing at the inside price; 61½c.@62c. in elevators; 60¼c., February; 63c., March; 65c., April. Oats dull and lower at 44c. for No. 2 at east side on track; 45¼c. in elevators. Rye firmer at 84c.@85c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork firm at $15@$15 25. Dry-salted Meats firm at 6c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides, up-country buyer March. Bacon firm at 7½c. for Shoulders, 9c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats higher at 5½c. for Shoulders, 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c. for Clear Sides, Hams, 8¾c. Lard firm at 9c. for up-country Kettle, spot. Live Hogs easier at $4 90@$5 for shipping, $5@$5 35 for packing, $5 50@$5 75 for extra. Cattle steady. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 1,800 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Flour dull and nominal; small sales on private terms. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 22¼, cash; $1 22¾, February; $1 25⅛, March; No. 3 Spring, $1 15; Rejected, $1 09. Corn quiet and unchanged at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 58¼c., February; 59¼c., March; 65c., May; new No. 2 Mixed, 51¾c.; Rejected, old, 54c.; new, 49½c.@50c. Oats dull and lower at 42¼c. for No. 2, cash; 43¼c., March; Rejected, 35½c. Rye steady at 80c.@82c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 67@$1 70 for No. 2 Fall; $1 43@$1 52 for No. 3 Spring. Dressed Hogs closed firmer at $6 45@$6 50 for heavy and light. Pork in fair demand and lower at $14 30@$14 35, cash or February; $14 37½, March. Lard steady at 9¼c., cash; $9 30, February; $9 75, March. Bulk Meats steady at 5⅝c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Short Rib Middles; 8c. for Short Clear Middles, all loose, spot. Green Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5½c.; Hams, 16 lbs. average, 9¼c. Whisky quiet and weak at 97c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, and 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,300 bbls.; Wheat, 38,390 bushels; Corn, 45,700 bushels; Oats, 39,200 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Peas, 950 bushels. Exports—None. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat inactive, prices nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 47; Chicago No. 2, $1 45@$1 47; Red Winter, $1 55; White, $1 70@$1 75. Corn slow with a downward tendency; sales of small lots No. 2 Western, at 80c.; 4 cars new on the track, at 74c. Oats steady; Western held at 55c. Barley active and higher; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago, to arrive, at $1 65. Barley Malt firm; Western, $1 80@$1 75; Canada, $1 75@$1 80. Dressed Hogs, 8c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 45@$1 52. Corn quiet at 60c.@61c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 43c.@52c. Rye firm at 95c. Barley firm and scarce at $1 50@$1 55 for Fall. Butter firm. Provisions quiet; business small. Pork nominally $15 50@$15 75. Lard in fair demand; sales of Steam at $9@$9 06¼; Kettle, 9½c.@9¾c. Bulk Meats dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; buyers demand a reduction, asking 6⅛c. for Shoulders; 7½c.@8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8½c.@8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet but firm at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c.@9½c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs active and firm; sales of Light at $5 40@$5 65; Heavy, $5 75@$5 90; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,300. Whisky active at a decline; sales at 94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Flour steady but quiet; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 60; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 85. Corn steady; sales, 1,600 bushels at 80c. Barley unsettled and higher; Canada held at $1 95@$1 98. Corn-meal, $1 65 for Bolted, and $1 60 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. The total movement of breadstuffs from the lake regions over Lake Ontario in 1873, reducing Flour to Wheat, was 32,449,369 bushels, against 31,878,595 bushels in 1872.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 25; No. 2 at $1 22¾, cash and February; $1 25½ March. Oats steady at 41½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 59c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 77½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring. Pork nominally $14 37½, cash; $14 80 March. Hams, in pickle, sold at 9c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5⅞c., loose; boxed Middles, 7⅞c.@8¼c. Lard firm at 9¼c. for kettle. Hogs sold at $5 37½@$5 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,400 Hogs. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 41,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 58; Amber Michigan, February, $1 49; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 47. Corn dull and lower at 70c. for High Mixed, April; 71½c., May; New, 63c.; Low Mixed, 65½c.; New, 62c.; no grade New, 62c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 60. Cloverseeds dull at $5 15; Mammoth, $5 40. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—16,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 70c.@73c. Oats quiet at 60c.@62c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork sold at $15 37½@$15 50. Bulk Meats; sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c., loose. Bacon firmer at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9c.@9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c.@9½c. for Clear Sides; Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9½c.@9⅝c. for Tierce; 10¼c. for Keg; Steam nominal. Whisky quiet at 93½c.@94c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Wheat steady; sales 1 car No. 1 Canada Treadwell at $1 85. Rye unchanged. Barley buoyant and higher; sales 1 car Iowa, in bags, at $1 75; 2 cars do. delivered in Troy at the same price; 2 cars No. 2 Canada West at $2 10½, and 5 cars do. at $2 12; for No. 2 Two-rowed State, $1 85 was bid and refused. Oats steady but quiet; sales 1 car No. 1 Western at 60c. Corn unchanged; small sales on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 13¾c. Flour firmer; Superfine, $5 75; Extras, $6 25@$6 75; and State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 60@$1 65; White, $1 75@$1 90. Rye, 95c.@96c. Corn easier; business small; quotations lower; Yellow, new, 79c.@81c.; White, 88c. Oats dull; White, 55c.@60c.; Mixed, 55c.@56c. Dressed Hogs, $6 75@$7. Whisky, $1 01.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat unchanged, quiet, and steady. Corn weak; Southern White, 76c.@78c.; Yellow, 73c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@81c. Oats dull; Western and Southern, 55c.@58c. Rye in good demand and steady at 95c.@99c. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged, but weaker. Western Butter, roll, scarce and wanted at 32c.@35c.; tub, 32c.@36c. Coffee quiet and unchanged, but less buoyant. Whisky firm at $1 02.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Corn easier at 73c.@75c. for White. Oats sold at 55c.@56c. Hay quiet at $24 for choice. Pork dull; new held at $17 50; old selling at $15 50. Bacon dull and weakened at 8½c. for Shoulders; 9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c.@10½c. for Clear Sides. Hams dull at 11½c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅜. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 35½.

DETROIT, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $7 50@$8. Wheat dull and lower at $1 64¼ for extra; $1 58 for No. 1 White; $1 48 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 65c. Oats in good demand at 47¼c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; sales of New Low Mixed at 66c.; Old unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm, in good demand, and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn active and higher at 76c., in store. Bulk Meats in good demand at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 43½c. Resin quiet at $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine dull at $2 25 for Hard, and $3 25 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2 45.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 29—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1867s, 108¼; Erie Railway Shares, 44; do. preferred, 68½.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £85,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 47½ ℘ cent., is now 49 ℘ cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is £20,000. Erie Railway Shares, 44½. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 58f. 35c.

PARIS, Jan. 29—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France was increased 30,000,000f. during the past week. Rentes 58f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable January, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January and February, at 8⅛d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat and irregular; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@7¾d. Of the sales to-day 7,300 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 86s. ℘ tc. for New Mess. Lard, 44s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7⅞d.; do. do. deliverable January and February, at 7⅞d.; do. do. deliverable February and March, at 7¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped January, at 7⅞d.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Refined Petroleum, 12¼d.@12½d. [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, (English Opera.)—Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Messrs. Maas, Carlton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—RENT DAY — VARIETIES — Mr. Charles White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FUN IN A FOG—The Vokes troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT—Ned Buntline and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

TAMMANY HALL.—BILLIARD MATCH between Messrs. A. Garnier and F. Ubassy.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—RECEPTION of the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

Senator CARPENTER, while disclaiming any intention of making a speech, began a very able speech yesterday, on what we regard as one of the greatest questions of the day—namely, the condition of Louisiana. He declared that he never could reflect on the position of affairs in that State "without mingled emotions of shame and sorrow"—and we cannot doubt that every intelligent man who has examined the subject fully shares his feelings. Look at it in what way you please, no one can deny that, under such a Government as ours, it is a terrible scandal to have a great State kept in the condition in which we see Louisiana at this moment. There are other Southern States which are more or less unfortunate, but perhaps Louisiana is the most to be pitied. Senator CARPENTER warns the Republican Party that it cannot march under this heavy load much longer. For this he will probably be accused of infidelity to his party—for we have apparently arrived at that very dangerous point at which any honest and independent criticism is regarded as an act of treachery. There are foolish members of Congress, even in our own State, who think that it is the duty of a public man or a public journal to register the decrees of a clique, and if a word of protest is uttered, they threaten to ostracize the man or abolish the journal. We should like to see these idiots begin their work—at present, everybody of any sense can see that the Republican Party *must* deal with the great questions of the day in a frank and liberal spirit, or be destroyed. Absolute freedom of opinion has hitherto been the salvation of the Republican Party. Some of our own precious Congressmen would turn over a new leaf, and go in for unlimited despotism. We know what will be *their* fate—but we are not prepared to believe that the Republican Party will consent to share it.

Mr. CARPENTER will continue his speech to-day, and we hope that he will succeed in inducing the Senate, at least, to come to some fixed determination in regard to Louisiana. The President has been attacked for not doing more, but he has already used the means which the Constitution prescribes. He is not the entire Government, although some people appear to suppose that he is. The difficulty is one which Congress alone can deal with, and more than once the President has invited the Legislature to take it in hand. It has hitherto evaded its duty. We are very glad to see a leading Republican endeavoring to goad it into some decided kind of action; and, although Senator CARPENTER may be told he is "ruining the party," (as we were told when we objected to CALEB CUSHING as Chief Justice,) we trust that he will persevere until this scandal is removed from the nation. It is the blindness of some Republicans which endangers the party—not the free and independent expressions of its wiser members.

Another subject, of very much smaller importance, was also brought before the Senate yesterday. It was in relation to the practice of supplying reporters for the press with pencils and paper. Mr. FENTON said that "he thought the people of the country could well afford to pay for the stationery used by the reporters in furnishing the country with information." This may endear Mr. FENTON to the reporters, but we should say that the newspapers can very well afford to keep their reporters in stationery and pencils. All decent journals do so already. We now only beg to suggest to the inferior Washington correspondent, of the Mudrake pattern, that it is not advisable to make a dead-set at Mr. CARPENTER for remonstrating against a custom which has nothing whatever to recommend it. Don't [illegible] his speeches, and don't threaten that if he is not quiet you will publish some "terrible revelations" about him or reveal his "moral worthlessness." These tactics may do well enough for rowdies, but the public begins to have a pretty bad opinion of ordinary Washington correspondence, chiefly in consequence of a few disreputable black-mailers who bring discredit on a hard-working and meritorious body of men. We trust, therefore, that we shall not hear of a "newspaper syndicate" having been formed for the purpose of "squelching" Senator CARPENTER.

Here is a case which seems to demand attention: A gentleman buys a certain number of City bonds. He takes them to the Controller's office to get them transferred, and is told that he can call for them in a week. During that week he has no security whatever for his money—the bonds may be stolen, or destroyed by fire, and he is coolly informed that he must take the risk. Does it require a whole week to effect the transfer from one name to another of City bonds? If so, we should say that the business of that department is not in very good working order.

The French Academy, which refused to admit MOLIERE has opened its ranks to ALEXANDRE DUMAS. So, even the illustrious Forty become more catholic with the lapse of time, and the author of *Tartuffe* has his revenge in the triumph of the author of the *Dame aux Camelias.* To compensate for the concessions made to the spirit of innovation in receiving the younger DUMAS, two highly-respectable literary mediocrities, in the persons of MM. CARO and MEZIERES, have been added to the Academy. The former of these gentlemen has devoted his talents to writing grave and decorous "moral studies of the present time," and similar works, while the latter has made no nearer approach to light literature than a treatise on "the influence of representative institutions upon public happiness." On the whole, they ought to furnish a sufficiently strong antidote to DUMAS, and the Forty will retain the satisfaction of knowing that one member more has been added to their ranks whose epitaph need not be PIRON'S slightly altered, "here lies a man who never was anything but an academician."

As has been tolerably apparent would be the case, the elections in Ontario and Quebec have resulted in sweeping majorities for the Government, *i. e.* the Radical Cabinet of Mr. MACKENZIE and the party usually known as "Grits." How completely the Pacific Railroad scandal has swamped the long-established political influence of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and his following may be conjectured by the fact that the constituency of Kingston, which had almost become a pocket borough of the Ex-Premier, only gave him yesterday a majority of 46. The elections held previous to yesterday covered some 47 seats, and of these the Government claimed 40. One hundred seats were filled by the elections of yesterday, and about 50 still remain to be contested. The éclat of success is likely to improve the already very good prospects of the Government in places where elections are still to be held. The result of the Canadian election not only exemplifies the force of the reaction against corruption, which has been so prominent a characteristic of recent politics, but it furnishes a reasonably good security for the comparative purity of Canadian statesmen in the immediate future.

Judged by the manliness and ability which their leaders have shown during the political contest now about closed, the "Grit" party certainly enter on their five years of power with a very fair prospect of making a good administrative record. Unless the opposition rise above the pettifogging tactics to which they have chiefly resorted since the dissolution, the chief danger of the Government will arise from the want of any really effective adverse criticism. The grade of political intelligence in statesmen and newspapers that finds a valid argument against a Minister in the allegation that he had no objection to see Chinese laborers employed in building the Pacific Railroad, cannot surely be a very high one. And both must be very hard pressed for arguments when it is attempted to find evidence of "disloyal tendencies" in the fact that at a banquet to a leading Radical, the toast of "the President of the United States" was given before that of "the Governor General of Canada." Yet these are a fair sample of the weapons of controversy recently employed by the Conservatives of the Dominion.

It is reassuring to find from the account of an "eye-witness" of the ceremony published in the latest English papers that none of the audacious foreign Ministers in China who had rashly demanded a public audience of the "Son of Heaven" either fainted or ran away. The audience, which was really a historical affair, as settling forever the long-disputed question of prostration before the Emperor, came off very smoothly and in presence of a brilliant assemblage of about one hundred of the great officials of the Empire. The representatives of Russia, the United States, Great Britain France, and Holland, each accompanied by their own interpreter, stood in the order of enumeration a few feet in advance of the throne, and had the satisfaction of being informed that their credentials were received, and that his Majesty trusted that "their Emperors, Sovereigns, and rulers" were all in good health. The right of separate audience was accorded to the French Minister in relation to the case of the Tien-tsin ruins, so that all the points for which foreign representatives in China have contended for years are now held to be conceded.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND INFLATION.

The Republican platform of 1872 ought not to be uninteresting reading to Republicans themselves. Whatever else may be said of it, it is certain that the shrewd politicians who made it up did not put into it anything that was not, in their opinion, heartily approved by the great body of the party; and they as certainly did not omit from it any promise which they thought would attract the support of reasonable men of the other party. The platform was meant to present Republican intentions in the most favorable light, consistent with the actual sentiment of the party. One of the resolutions, of which the platform was composed, was the following:

"We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by *a speedy resumption of specie payments.*"

This is sufficiently explicit. It was a statement of the feeling of the party, and as such it was accurate. It was also a promise from the party to the country, and as such it was sincere. What, then, are we to make of the present position of some of the Republican leaders in Congress on the financial question? Is it consistent with this resolution? Is it calculated to retain for the party, as now controlled, the respect and confidence of the public? These are important questions, and they should be carefully considered and frankly answered. We are aware that in the opinion of some Congressmen, it is not allowed to a journal professing to be friendly to the party to express any doubt of the entire wisdom of their action. But these Congressmen do not necessarily control Congress, and Congress itself, though it is guided by a Republican majority, is not the absolute representative of the party. Whether Congressmen choose to recognize the fact or not, there is in the party an honest and powerful opinion to which it is the right and duty of its journals to appeal, and which is as sure to be sound and patriotic in the future as it has been in the past. Outside of Washington, it is not very difficult to find out what that opinion is, and Congressmen will do well to look to it, both for their own sakes and for the sake of the great interests which the party has, for the time being, intrusted to their care. It will not do for them to throw upon newspapers the blame which belongs to themselves.

The first practical financial measure to come before Congress is one in direct contradiction to the spirit of the resolution which we have quoted from the Republican national platform. It is the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, extending the limit of the issue of legal tenders to four hundred millions. No one pretends for a moment that this is a step toward "the speedy resumption of specie payments." No one denies that it directly disappoints the "confident expectation" declared by the National Convention, that specie payments shall be speedily resumed. It is as plain as day that the bill is a measure of actual inflation. The gentlemen who have produced it in Congress, and who, we are bound to believe, mean to be faithful to the pledges of the party, defend the bill as fixing the volume of the currency, and as being, in this way, an essential preliminary to financial discussion in the House. But it is a curious preliminary to a discussion which settles beyond dispute the question to be discussed. The bill of the Ways and Means Committee goes to the root of the whole matter. What Congress is to decide is this: Shall the country reduce its demand debt, or shall it increase it? And the committee ask the House to start out with the declaration that there shall be an increase of forty-four millions of dollars beyond the limit of the issues when Congress was last in session. It is true that that limit has meanwhile been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of a power which he regarded, and still regards, as clear. But the power is not beyond dispute, for it has been disputed by the Finance Committee of the Senate in a report far too logical, forcible, and authoritative to be disregarded. Instead of furnishing any excuse for the course recommended by the committee, the action of the Treasury Department renders it doubly unwise, doubly dangerous. For, not only does the committee propose to give the sanction of law to a measure of actual inflation, but it proposes to condone the exercise of a doubtful and disputed power by the Secretary of the Treasury, in a matter which never ought to have been touched except by authority of law so specific as to admit of no question. It cannot but be conceded that if the proposition of the Ways and Means Committee is opposed to sound policy, and opposed to the latest and most deliberate expression of the opinion of the party, it is only rendered more mischievous by the fact that it covers the reissue of legal tenders already made by the Treasury.

We are convinced that this is a matter in which party leaders are seriously concerned. It is inevitable that the next Congressional election will in great part, and the next Presidental election will still more, turn on the capacity of the Republican Party to deal with the questions of the time. The most important of these questions is that of finance. It is, moreover, the one the treatment of which will most directly and deeply affect the interests of the mass of the people. And it is one which cannot be trifled with, cannot be met with makeshifts, or pursued according to petty and vacillating notions. While it is a question of the present, it is still more a question of the future; and unless the Republican Party can meet it with a sound and enduring policy, the party must suffer. The course of the Ways and Means Committee is plainly a makeshift. It is a concession to the inflationists in a form that it is hoped will not offend the advocates of a more wise and honorable course. It is not a measure of statesmanship. It is not one of prudent party management. It is one of those temporizing devices, with no just end in view, which lead to confusion and sometimes to disaster, but which cannot by any chance give the party lasting strength. As such we hope Congress will have the sense to reject it.

PRIVATE RIGHTS OF PUBLIC MEN.

The recent declaration of an illustrated paper in this City that it would publish any person's portrait, without regard to the wishes of the "subject," raises an interesting and important question. What are the personal and private rights of a man who has appeared in any way before the public? We speak of rights pure and simple, such as may be, or as should be, enforcible by process of law. So far as courtesy and good feeling go, there can be no question. While all that a man does for the public—that is, his conduct as a public officer, his speech, his book, his picture, his invention—is a proper subject of free and fair criticism or remark, however searching or adverse, no other man, who does not put considerations of courtesy and good feeling aside, will make his public position the occasion, or the excuse, for saying or doing anything in regard to his person or his private relations that would give him or his friends any annoyance. The distinction is clear, and the reason for it is equally so. For as to the former he himself appeals to the public judgment, any expression of which, whether favorable or adverse, he must, therefore, be prepared to receive with deference, if not with equanimity. But his personality, his private life, his relations with his family and friends, he does not offer for sale or set up for public scrutiny. These are, therefore, scrupulously respected by all decent journalists and newsmongers. The question is, Shall other persons be allowed to set up for sale or for public scrutiny that which he has reserved, in order that they may gain money or notoriety?

We do not remember that this question has ever been specifically brought up in our courts of law. Libelous publications, literary or pictorial, have, of course, been often made the occasion of legal proceedings; but the mere point of an offensive invasion of privacy does not occur to us as ever having been made the ground of an application for legal relief. But it may safely be assumed that this is because there could be little hope under our present laws of obtaining relief in any of our courts. For the occasions must be numerous in which publications which are not untrue, and for which there is no other reason than the catchpenny motives of those who are willing to pander to the lowest form of curiosity, give great pain, not only to the person whom they chiefly concern, but to all his friends. True, ROCHEFOUCAULD has said that "there is something not unpleasing to us in the misfortunes of our best friends;" and among the misfortunes which might be thus regarded that of having one's private affairs discussed, or one's face degraded, by being "disfigured or presented" in an illustrated newspaper may certainly be reckoned. But the French cynic's aphorism is not true of those who feel real friendship. And were it true, it would not really touch the point under consideration, which is, whether men should be allowed to pander to such a base inclination in human nature—however general it may be—merely for their own profit. It would be difficult to produce any justification of such license, and equally difficult to find any reason why individuals should not be protected against annoyance by such public intrusion into their private affairs, if such protection were possible.

As to the last point, it would seem as if protection against such intrusion, to a certain extent at least, were not at all impossible. For this question is in no way complicated with that of the freedom of the press. That question, it need hardly be said, refers entirely and exclusively to the protection of the interests of the public—those interests being regarded in the widest sense. Public measures, public property, laws, morals, religion, literature, science, art—all these, and the like, are matters of public interest as to the discussion of which the press must be absolutely unrestrained. The discussion of these, however, in no way involves the necessity of publishing tittle-tattle about the private life of anybody, or of hawking portraits, so-called, about the streets at five cents a copy. And without assuming to lay down dogmatically what should be done, it does seem safe to say that there is reason for considering the question whether any intrusion upon private life might not well be made restrainable by law at the request of the person directly concerned. For if the publication, whatever it might be, were not of such a nature as to be annoying to its subject, a request for its restraint would almost never be made. Public men do not object to having portraits of themselves published, if the likeness is tolerably fair and not degrading, or even to have authentic and respectful biographical sketches appear in books or newspapers. And what more has any person the right to ask another to submit to for the sake of his profit? If any man, public or private, objects to having his personal affairs discussed in print, or his features misrepresented, or even represented, for the gain of another, ought not his mere wish in such a matter to be a valid objection which may be put in force at his pleasure? We do not pretend at this time to decide this question; but it does seem that the recognition of such a right would practically amount only to the restraint of needless and annoying intrusion, the object of which is only money-getting on one side, and on the other the gratification of the pettiest kind of curiosity.

As to the unfair use of a man's name, that is a wrong more likely to be remedied, because it is more easily estimated in the way of damages. To announce that a popular author wrote a book which he did not write, or that a picture is by a distinguished painter by whose pencil it was never touched, is an injury to him in his business, and a fraud committed upon the person who buys the book or the picture. But even here there comes up the question how far a man's mere name should be lawfully usable in connection with that which is not his, even although it is not attributable to him. If a book of poems were published on the title-page of which it was set forth that it was not by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, the *not* being in infinitesimally small letters, and the poet's name in type of the usual size; or if the denial were tucked away in a little corner of some page in the body of the book, would not that be a wrong altogether above and beyond any mere damage he might suffer in dollars and cents by reason of such a publication? There can be no doubt upon the point; and until we can protect individuals against such wrongs as these, our social organization and our laws must be regarded as very imperfect.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND GENERAL LA MARMORA.

In one of the last sessions of the German Landtag, an Ultramontane Deputy is said to have quoted a passage from a recent work of Gen. LA MARMORA, alleging that BISMARCK, in 1866, discussed the project of ceding to France a portion of the Rhine provinces. Prince BISMARCK thereupon rose and pronounced the statement a malicious falsehood. Such an indignant denial may probably satisfy Prince BISMARCK'S friends. His adversaries, in absence of positive proof to the contrary, have also to abide by it. But viewed impartially, it may be found to be no more conclusive than the statement against which it is aimed. The character of the gentleman who made the accusation, and the circumstances under which it was made, tend at any rate to raise some doubt. It is not easy to see what Gen. LA MARMORA had to gain by exceeding the truth, and it is clear that Prince BISMARCK was in an unpleasant position, out of which there was no escape but by an indignant and patriotic denial. Gen. LA MARMORA has subsequently reaffirmed his original statement.

Gen. LA MARMORA wrote the book referred to for the purpose of throwing some light on the events of 1866 which, although of primary importance in the new history of Prussia, had been in many particulars involved in mystery. Gen. LA MARMORA was at that time President of the Council of Ministers, and a party to that treaty which threw into the same scale the fortunes of Italy and Prussia. Prussia coveted the duchies of the Elbe and the legemony of Northern Germany; Italy wanted Venice and the Quadrilateral; Austria was the obstacle to both, and each had an interest in securing the good will or neutrality of France.

The only way for Prussia to attain the object of her ambition was war. A European peace congress could not lead her to it. Prince BISMARCK had come to that conclusion as early as 1862. Passing from particular to general considerations he had, shortly after his appointment as Prime Minister, uttered in the Parliament these memorable words: "It is not by parliamentary speeches and by the votes of majorities, but by fire and sword that the great questions of the time will be settled."

The great question for him was the aggrandizement of Prussia. To achieve that it was necessary to conquer Northern Germany, and to cast Austria adrift. The difficulty was to find a pretext for war. There was, indeed, the delicate question of the duchies pending, a question of which Lord PALMERSTON used to say: "There are but three persons who understand it; one is the Prince Consort, unfortunately he is dead; the other is a Danish statesman, and he has become insane; the third is myself, and I have forgotten it." Prince BISMARCK did not dare to venture on that. A war for German nationality suited him better, for that would be a family affair in which no foreigner would have a right to interfere.

A treaty of alliance consisting of three articles was drawn up and proposed to Gen. LA MARMORA. Its style is highly suggestive. The old inanities are pleasantly combined with the flimsy formulas of modern liberalism. After some modifications deemed necessary by the Italians it was accepted, and it was settled that Prussia was to take the lead in the coming hostilities. For a moment, however, this cunningly contrived scheme of war was threatened to be defeated by the hesitation of Austria, and the pacific dispositions of NAPOLEON. To bring the latter to a different order of ideas Prince BISMARCK made a journey to Biarritz and to Paris. He wanted to ascertain for himself on what terms it could be done. A rectification of the eastern French frontiers was to be the potent inducement. Gen. LA MARMORA affirms that the Prince discussed it without regard to any pretensions on the part of France on the left bank of the Rhine. "In a moment of crisis," he said, "after a defeat, such concessions might be made to France, in order to secure her armed cooperation; but public opinion would not hear of a cession of German land which would not be justified by unavoidable necessity." He believed, however, that he could influence his King to give up the banks of the Upper Moselle, which, with the Luxemburg, would give France a sufficient frontier. "I am less German than Prussian," he said to Gen. GOVONE, the Italian Envoy, "I would have no objections to interpose to the plan of transferring to France the land between the Rhine and the Moselle."

The Peace Congress proposed by NAPOLEON having failed, the King of Prussia, on the 15th day of June, 1866, after a vote of the Diet favorable to Austria, resorted to the last argument of Kings. "The die is cast," said Prince BISMARCK to the Italian Minister, "let us be of good cheer and not forget that the omnipotent God is capricious." Eighteen days after, Prussia was made the first military power of Europe.

Prince BISMARCK, as a shrewd politician, had not committed himself unwisely. Made master of the situation by the power of the sword, he could treat lightly his discussions with the French Emperor. They had been mere talk, such as a great man can easily forget in the flush of victory. To-day, too, his memory is at variance with the reminiscences of Gen. LA MARMORA, and he calls him a bold and malicious calumniator. We will not decide between them, but Gen. LA MARMORA positively asserts, as we saw in our dispatches yesterday, that his first statement is strictly exact—and there is certainly no intrinsic improbability in it.

SINKING FUND DEFICIENCIES.

In less than a week from the day of his inauguration, Gov. DIX sent his first annual message to the Legislature, and in that document he used language hardly less emphatic in reference to the robbery of the sinking funds of the State than that which he has since been forced to employ. He then called especial attention to the sacredness of sinking funds, which, he said, "are in their nature a solemn pledge of faith to creditors for the payment of the debts due to them." Having been forced to acknowledge that "there have been instances in which sinking funds have been invaded and consumed," he recommended that in order "to guard against the temptation of resorting to these funds in emergencies, instead of meeting the public wants by taxation, the annual contribution of money provided for their increase should, instead of being deposited in banks, be invested in permanent securities, such as stocks of the United States." In his annual message, at the beginning of the present session, he again spoke, and in much plainer language, of the misapplication of these funds. But, meantime, his policy in regard to them had been enforced to the extent of his opportunities by Controller HOPKINS, for we were informed that on Sept. 30, 1872, the whole amount of these funds invested in permanent securities was only $871,244, but at the close of the next fiscal year the amount so placed beyond peril was $2,328,903. In this same message he stated the startling fact that $11,000,000 of the sinking funds had been used for other purposes; but the statement not being considered of any special importance by the Legislature, he has now sent in a special message on the subject.

The use of the sinking funds to meet the current expenses of the Government has been the result of legislative cowardice and extravagance, joined with executive complaisance, and it cannot be charged upon either political party exclusively, for both have been guilty of it. The evil precedent was set several years ago, when there were uninvested moneys belonging to the capital of the general debt sinking fund. Shrewd and unscrupulous politicians saw in this fact an excellent chance to kill two birds with one stone. By using these moneys to meet current demands they could gratify powerful interests by making lavish appropriations, without incurring popular condemnation by additional taxation. To do this was indeed a violation of the Constitution and an act of bad faith; but the shrewd politicians cared nothing for these things so long as they could delude the people by a low rate of taxation into the belief that they were conducting affairs on an economical basis.

As a general result of this policy, we have the startling fact that the several sinking funds of the State should now have the aggregate amount of $15,594,901, but of this sum $11,006,154 practically has no existence, for it has been used to defray ordinary expenses. Controller HOPKINS, it is true, states that the deficiency is largely made up of unpaid taxes, but the information does not make the matter any better. The deficiency in the sinking funds exists notwithstanding, and it must be made up.

Gov. DIX has done his duty by bringing the subject so directly before the public, and in making such reforms as were within his power. It now remains for other departments of the State Government to be equally honest. The Legislature must, first of all, strengthen the hands of the Governor and Controller by proper legislation. There must be no deficiency at the end of the year, and there must be no further invasion of the sinking funds. Not only must appropriations be kept within the revenues, but the Legislature must act upon the suggestion of Controller HOPKINS, and provide means for meeting the bounty debt which falls due in 1877. Fortunately, it does not appear that much additional taxation is necessary for this purpose, since nearly all that is required is honesty in the future, and some method of anticipating the product of the special two-mill tax levy for 1876. While the expenses of the State do not appear to be estimated at an extravagant figure, they must for the time be reduced. Economy to the verge of parsimony is required for the present to atone for the extravagance of the past.

While the Legislature will be expected to do all in its power to repair the mischief which has been done, and thus maintain the public credit, the Controller will be held strictly to the promise made in the statement which accompanied the recent message of the Governor. Speaking, we presume, of the future, he says he shall regard it as his duty to obey the mandate of the Constitution, and invest the taxes and other sums due the sinking funds, as rapidly as they reach the Treasury, in the securities authorized by law. This is a most sensible resolve. Let it once be understood that these funds are entirely beyond seizure for current expenses, and the Legislature will cease to contemplate the possibility of using them. The Governor and Controller have only to continue resolutely in their present course to put an end to an evil which has already done great harm, but which, if left unchecked, would do still greater injury to the State in the future.

RECOLLECTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some wise person has observed that time is the great leveler, or something else to express the same meaning. Time also covers up, and causes people to forget, many things which ought to be remembered. Already, I fear, the lesson taught by the great Ring frauds is laid upon the shelf of oblivion, there to slumber among the forgotten deeds of the past. It is quite likely that some curious historian in the far-off future will compile a narrative of the doings of the great Boss and his confederates, and when he comes to look for his material he will find some important links in that singular history missing. One of these missing chapters ought to contain a complete account of the mysterious signing of the tax levy of 1868 by Gov. Fenton, who, in the future, is to be known as "the amiable Reuben." There are certain facts and circumstances in connection with that Executive act which ought to be known. I remember well what an excitement there was among the respectable people of this City over the many swindles contained in the apparently innocent clauses of that act. I also have some recollection of the numerous protests which were made to influence the amiable Reuben to withhold his signature from the bill. Mr. John Jay was at the head of a committee which called upon him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It so happened that I saw Mr. Jay soon after this interview; he was fairly boiling over with joy at his supposed success. He said he was quite sure the bill would not be signed—the Governor had almost promised as much—that he was then on his way to Jamestown—he would return to the hotel in a few days, when he would grant a hearing to all parties opposed to the bill. Mr. Jay was then President of the Union League Club, an association of gentlemen which up to that time had been somewhat careful in the selection of its members. In consequence of this care, the amiable Reuben came very near not being permitted to enter the club. Out of the thirteen black marks needed to keep him out his enemies, or friends of the club, succeeded in obtaining eleven. The member of the club who headed this dark-colored movement was present and heard Mr. Jay's account of his audience, and remarked that the amiable Reuben was at his old tricks, and that he would sign the bill notwithstanding his promises to the contrary. Mr. Jay thought otherwise, and proposed that some of the members of the club should join in giving him a dinner as a reward for his probable honest performance of a public act. A paper for this object was then drawn up, and some signatures obtained of some gentlemen who were willing to eat and drink in honor of an event which was never to occur.

The amiable Reuben wended his way to Jamestown, from there to Albany, and within four or five days from the date of his promise, made in this City, a telegram announced to the evening papers the signing of the tax levy of 1868. Now comes the not overstrange part of this bit of Ring history. A gentleman who was at that time in almost daily communication with the famous Woodward, was in the habit of conversing upon political matters generally, and the pending tax levy in particular. Woodward had always said that the bill would be signed. On more than one occasion he stated that he knew of reasons why the Governor should sign the bill. About 12 o'clock the same day, Mr. Jay's conversation, relating his interview with the amiable Reuben, was repeated to Woodward, who then said, "I am willing to bet any reasonable amount of money which you or any one else can put up, that he will sign, or has signed, the bill." This was the knock-down argument. His confidence and superior facilities for procuring information carried conviction to the mind of his hearer. And yet how should he, a Ring thief, the confidential adviser and chief clerk to the greatest of all the Ring thieves, have known so much about the executive acts of a Republican Governor? Will the amiable Reuben enlighten us?

The signing of this act was the first great "strike" made by Tammany upon the public Treasury. It placed in the hands of the Ring at least three millions, to be used for political and other purposes. The Fall of 1868 witnessed the most gigantic schemes of political rascality ever known in any country, and although John A. Griswold was undoubtedly elected by a very large majority, Hoffman was counted in. So, at the beginning of the year 1869, the Ring was in possession of the State, with unlimited power to steal at will, and pass any legislative acts, in their own interests, which they deemed necessary. It was the money which they got hold of from among the items of the amiable Reuben's tax levy which enabled them to control the State. A part of an unknown chapter in the history of Tammany is the motive or consideration which the Republican Governor had or received for affixing his signature to this corrupt bill. Was his compensation money, or the afterward-fulfilled promise that he should be elected United States Senator—one or both? Or was he so in love with his political enemies that he was willing to do them this great favor? There are at least two persons living, besides the amiable Reuben, who can answer these questions. One is the honored guest of the State now sojourning upon the far-famed Blackwell's Island, and the other is one among the famous band of the exiles of Erin.

In 1870 the administration of the Ring had grown somewhat unpopular. It became necessary to white-wash some of their proceedings. The City and County accounts, which had not been published for two years, were not in a condition for investigation. It was therefore considered proper that a certificate of character, or rather a bill of health, should be given to the Controller's office, but the question arose as to who should give it. The chiefs of the Ring were shrewd—they were the men for almost any emergency. They were familiar with the only provision in the New-York code of ethics, viz.: That any sum above a million of money can do no wrong. They also knew that the possession of a large sum of money was the only gauge of respectability or social or moral eminence in New-York. Therefore, said they, we must have some of the lords of the strong box to sign our certificate. No sooner was their resolution taken than they set about carrying it into execution, and behold, they struck the great chief of the strong-box aristocracy. He yielded, probably, without a murmur, and the result, a most excellent character, was given to Connolly's accounts over the signatures of J. J. Astor, Moses Taylor, E. D. Brown, George K. Sistare, Edward Schell, and Marshall O. Roberts. You will observe that the first two are names of financial magnates of the first water. I suppose it is perfectly safe to say that they are A 1, gilt edged, in the financial and social register. The other four, with the exception of he of the "Illinois" notoriety, are such as can, without much difficulty, be picked up almost any day in Wall street. It is possible they had no other motive in singing the certificate than a desire to be seen in good financial company. There are, probably, but few men in this commercial City of ours who would refuse to place their names upon the same paper with an Astor and a Moses Taylor. An opportunity of this kind would be the realization of the average New-Yorker's wildest dreams of glory and future fame. A kite body composed of two or three hundred millions of dollars, can always select its tail from the ranks of our very best society. Now for the motive. That of the Ring is perfectly clear. They wanted the certificate of character for an electioneering document. What was the motive of an Astor and a Moses Taylor? Is it known that either of these gentlemen have ever been guilty of the commercial heterodox indiscretion of doing something for nothing? Perhaps the production of the receipts for taxes paid by them during the reign of the Ring will solve this mystery, and throw some light upon another part of an unknown chapter in the history of the Ring.

NUDIS VERBIS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874.

JAY COOKE & CO.

A TRUSTEE AND COMMITTEE ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 29.—This morning Register Mason made his supplementary report to the United States District Court, of the election by the creditors of a Trustee and committee to take the management of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. The result of the vote is annexed: Erwin M. Lewis, Trustee, $4,809,877 41; for committee, John Clayton, $4,410,209 19; Isaac Norris, $4,388,040 33; Robert Shoemaker, $4,378,255 38; Joseph Brown, $4,355,279 01; Charles P. Helferstein, $4,299,143 58; Walter Watson, $2,492,252 55; J. Hubley Ashton, $2,312,922 60; George H. Stuart, $29,636 36; B. B. Comegys, $18,440 71. Total claims proved—$5,562,913 25. From this it seems that the greater portion in value of the creditors whose claims have been proven, have decided that the estate of the bankrupt firm shall be wound up and a settlement made in accordance with the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act; and to have Edwin M. Lewis for Trustee, and John Clayton, Isaac Norris, Robert Shoemaker, Joseph Brown, and Charles P. Helfenstein for Committee. Judge Cadwalader will make his decision upon the report to-morrow.

THE ABBOTT-MADDEN CASE.

MR. ABBOTT'S ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF HIS CLAIM TO A SEAT IN THE STATE SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The following is the substance of the argument to be presented by Mr Abbott in defense of his claim to retain his seat as Senator for the Tenth District, as it will appear in the *Argus* to-morrow morning:

The facts in relation to the case are that, admitting that the returns from the Second District of Fallsburg should have been canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, yet, when taken in connection with the evidence in relation to the returns from the Second District of Forrestburg, said returns would not have changed the result nor deprived Mr. Abbott of his seat. It is not denied that one of the inspectors of the Second Election District of Forrestburg took from the hands of the Supervisor of that town the returns for that district, and reduced the number of votes first reported as having been cast for Mr. Abbott from 78 to 28, in order that the votes cast for Senator should tally with the entire number of votes cast, and that a statement of that fact was made by said Supervisor before the Board of County Canvassers, and was the principal reason why said returns were not canvassed, and disallowed as being fraudulent and void.

Mr. Abbott offered before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections the sworn affidavits of the aforesaid Supervisor as to the manner in which said returns were altered; also the sworn affidavits of forty-four voters in said district that they had cast their votes for him for Senator, and which, if allowed, entitles him to his seat as Senator for the Tenth District.

Mr. Abbott also offered to prove that he was entitled to more votes than were allowed him by the returns from other districts; that fraud and illegal voting had in many instances been resorted to for the election of Mr. Madden, and to defeat him in the election; yet the committee refuses to receive all evidence except that offered by the contestant. The question now is, asks Mr. Abbott, will the Senate sacrifice its good name by refusing to hear testimony which, if heard, would undoubtedly retain him in his seat.

EXTRAORDINARY MUNIFICENCE.

MORE GIFTS BY MR. JAMES LICK, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

We have heretofore noted some of the gifts which James Lick, of San Francisco, has recently made in behalf of science, education, and humanity. Chief among them was the gift for the establishment of an astronomical observatory, with a telescope of larger power than any yet made, the whole to cost several hundred thousand dollars to put it in working order. He has also given the Academy of Science, of San Francisco, and the Society of Pioneers, of the same city, eligible lots, and provided for each sufficient funds to erect buildings suited to their wants. It is now announced that Mr. Lick has made provision for endowing with a large sum an Institute of Technology, to be hereafter established in the City of San Francisco; that he has also made provision for a system of free public baths for San Francisco, which will be extensive enough for the wants of the city now and in the future; and that he intends to provide for several orphan asylums, for an asylum for aged and indigent women, and for a number of other charitable institutions. It is also said that he will cause to be erected a fine art monument at the State capital, and another in San Francisco. The *Bulletin* of that city says: "Mr. Lick's wealth amounts in all to several millions. He has wisely decided to execute his own will, as far as possible, in his lifetime. Unconsciously, too, he is building his own monument. For these benevolent institutions will exist for ages, and his name will be inseparably connected with them. The amount required to carry out the plans which Mr. Lick has matured cannot be certainly ascertained, but we judge that they represent from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The Observatory, the Academy of Sciences, the School of Technology, the Asylum for Aged Women, the Orphan Asylums—these are some of the noble uses to which a wealthy citizen proposes to devote his means in his declining days. It is the most comprehensive scheme of practical benevolence which has ever taken practical [illegible] in the [illegible] States."

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

LADIES' RECEPTION LAST EVENING.

The members of the Union League Club gave their annual "ladies' reception" last evening, and, of course, it is almost needless to say that the prestige of the club in the matter of their social reunions knew no decadence. If it be true in a general way that a club is the *bête noir* of ladies, and the object of their special detestation and abhorence, there are at least occasions when the presumedly aggrieved fair ones are more tolerant of its infirmities. These are occasions such as that of last evening, when the club ceases to be selfish and exclusive, and when the complainants in the matter are made participants of its pleasures. Then their inclinings run differently, and possibly they are just impartial enough to admit that club-life is, after all, a very pleasant matter, and not quite to be condemned. To say that last night's reception by the Union League Club knew no decadence is possibly too neutral a way of expressing the matter, and might be taken to indicate a rather stagnant condition of excellence. This, however, was not the case. Every effort was made in the direction of perfection, and with admirable results. The entertainers of the evening did all that was feasible to secure the comfort and pleasure of their guests. The President of the club was perhaps the most overworked gentleman in the City last evening. In the library of the club-house, he received the guests, had a ready smile, some pleasant words, and a kindly greeting for everyone who was presented, and for some two hours went through a routine of unfatigued courtesies. Then the energies of the Reception Committee and other gentlemen acting in official capacities were similarly taxed. The guests did not begin to arrive in any numbers until after nine o'clock, and then they poured into the club-house rapidly. There was undoubtedly something in the nature of a crowd, but still not to such an extent as has been the case in past years. Of course it was a little embarrassing to find that you had to take a circuitous route to gain a given point, or were obliged to walk a certain number of yards off. But still there was no material inconvenience, and those well-springs of compensation anent which many sermons have been preached and essays written, were in force, at least to the extent that what wasn't absolutely needful, was at all events extremely beautiful. There was one very admirable feature in connection with this reception. There were no stilted courtesies, but rather a pleasant and agreeable way of making yourself at ease. People, in truth, did what they liked and when they liked. Did they care for dancing, they danced. If a lounge was more agreeable, they followed their inclinings, and they became art critics in the temporary picture gallery, and took their promenade and refreshments just as fancy dictated. The decorations of the club-house were elaborately handsome. It would be difficult to say which of its many apartments had the greatest attractions, but the theatre, possibly on account of its spaciousness and coolness, was most favored in the earlier part of the night, and was the principal resort later on, owing to the fact that Gilmore's Band furnished there the dance music. It was in a blaze of light, and its decorations were of the most ample kind. Flags were beautifully draped around the walls, mimic helms and greaves and spears and lances and battle-axes were grouped around the walls in Knightly fashion, and miniature gardens and fountains occupied the space in front of the stage. The intricacies and elegancies of the floral decorations were remarkable, not only in the theatre but all over the building. The temporary picture gallery was necessarily a favorite place of resort. It contained a splendid loan collection of works of art, some of them from the best easels, and owned by skilled connoisseurs or by gentlemen of great wealth, which sometimes pass for synonomous terms. However this may be, it may be fairly presumed that our art patrons are not of the type satirized by Mr. Gilbert in his comedy "Pygmalion and Galatea." Mr. A. T. Stewart contributed four pictures, of which that entitled "Hassands," the work of Messonier, was more admired than any other in the collection. Messrs. S. P. Avery, Marshall O. Roberts, John H. Hall, M. Knoedler, Josiah M. Fiske, Dr. Warner, Geo. B. Butler, Fletcher Harper, Robert C. Minor, S. R. Gifford, and other gentlemen were also contributors. Mr. Harper's picture "Mary Stuart," the work of Leon Escura, was much admired for its minute details and delicate tracery.

From 9 o'clock until near midnight the stream of visitors continued to pour in, and at the latter hour the number of guests within the magnificent club-house could not have been less than between 600 and 700. Among the visitors were several officers of the army and navy, whose uniforms presented an agreeable contrast to the ordinary evening dress of the other gentlemen. The toilets of the ladies, which embraced every known color and design, were superb. Among those present were Joseph H. Choate, President of club, George Cabot Ward and lady, A. T. Stewart and the Misses Smith, Charles W. Griswold, Charles Butler, Henry Clews, Richard Butler and lady, Thomas Dickson and lady, Judge Fancher and lady, Josiah M. Fiske and lady, Sanford R. Gifford, John H. Hall, John A. Livingstone, Thos. Murphy and lady, District Attorney Phelps and lady, Francis T. Walker and lady, President Wales, of the Park Commissioners, and ladies, Jackson S. Schultz and ladies, Gen. Shaler and lady, F. D. Tappan and lady, Charles L. Tiffany and lady, President Vance and lady, Commissioner Van Nort and lady, Mr. Peabody, the Boston banker, Gen. Thos. H. Hubbard and lady, Col. and Mrs. Lieber, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Dyer, Col. Mitchell, of Gen. Shaler's staff; Gen. Cullum, of the Engineer Corps; Col. Broome; Dr. Moore, of United States Army; Col. Frank Stowe, Gen. Prince, Gen. Fry, Gen. Willcox, Col. Prince, late of the Seventh Regiment; A. Augustus Johnson, James W. Clark, Blair Scribner and Miss Scribner, J. W. Seligman, H. T. Morgan and lady, Senator Benedict and lady, Assistant District Attorney Rollins and lady, Hon. John Bigelow and lady, Isaac H. Bailey and lady, Elliot C. Cowdin and lady, Capt. Haxton, United States Navy; Capt. Hatfield, United States Navy; Surgeon Wells, United States Navy; Lieut. Pardee, United States Army; Lieut. Manning, United States Army; Thomas Hicks, F. F. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Dimock and Miss Phelps, G. F. Baker, Charles Watrous, Mrs. Watrous and Miss Mary Larrabee, of Albany, A. D. Mellick, Jr., J. P. Marquand, Wm. H. Raynor, J. C. Rankle, William Watt, Jr., T. S. Wilmerding, M. C. Lefferts, Col. John Morgan, United States Army; H. Jost, of St. Louis; Norman Peck, Elihu Root, Samuel Sexton, M. D., Harry S. Leech, W. J. Livermore, H. E. Gawtry, Hon. Wm. Orton, Samuel P. Avery, Charles H. Spang, of Pittsburg, &c.

Supper was laid in the billiard room, and the arrangement of the tables, as well as the variety and artistic appearance of the various delicacies presented, reflected much credit on the skill of the head steward, Mr. A. T. Wales. Noticable among the delicacies was a model in sugar of the old club-house of the Union League Club as it appeared at its opening in 1863, which attracted much attention. Supper commenced at 11 o'clock and continued until the close of the entertainment. The following is the bill of fare:

MENU.

Consommé, à la reine. Potage, aux huitres.
Huitres frites.
Vol-au-vent, aux huitres. Huitres, au gratin.
Saumon, à la Tivoli.
Filet de Bœuf, à la Bohémienne.
Galantine de Dinde, à la Française.
Selle de Mouton, au gelée de groseille.
Quartier de Chevreuil, à la Cumberland.
Jambon et Langue, decorés.
Pièce de Bœuf, à l'Anglaise.
Volière de Faisons, à la Saint-Hubert.
Bastion de Foies-gras, en damier.
Pâtés de Gibier, à la Caméroni.
Aspic d'Huitres.
Salade d'Homard, à la Nelson.
Ballotines de Caille, en bellevue.
Mayonaise de Volaille.
Perdreau, rôti. Caille, au cresson.
Croquettes de Volaille. Croquettes d'Homard.
Sorbet, à la Union League.
Châlet, à la Union League.
Charlottes, à la moderne.
Glace Napolitaine. Fruit et Dessert accompli.
Café et Chocolat.

The Committee of Arrangements, with praiseworthy forethought, had converted the parlors on the second floor into refreshment-rooms, where those ladies who did not wish to undergo the crush in the passage to the large supper-room were served with refreshments by a corps of waiters in attendance. The arrangements for the reception and comfort of the guests were, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of the different committees, perfect, and, as a consequence, the throng of visitors, while very great, did not suffer any inconvenience. Dancing in the theatre was generally indulged in, and the dimensions of the apartment were found insufficient to accommodate all those who showed a disposition to engage in the fascinating amusement. The music was furnished by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band, and the following programme was supplied under the direction of Mr. A. Bernstein:

Overture—Fest	Leutner
1. Waltz—Wiener Blut	Strauss
2. Lanciers—Reception	Weingarten
3. Galop—Weit Aus	Strauss
4. Redowa—Myrthel Flower	Strauss
5. Lanciers—Mignon	Bernstein
6. Galop—Lustig im Kreise	Strauss
7. Deux Temps—Studentenball	Strauss
8. Quadrille—La Fille de Mme. Angot	Muller
9. Galop—Bahn Frei	Strauss
10. Waltz—Hypothesen	Strauss
11. Lanciers—Jubilee	Weingarten
12. Redowa—High Life	Strauss
13. Deux Temps—Manuscript	Strauss
14. Galop—Nach Kurzer Rast	Strauss
15. Lanciers—Fifth Avenue	Bernstein
16. Redowa—Fusionen	Strauss
17. Waltz—Rudolfs Klaence	Strauss
18. Galop—Sturmschritt	Strauss
19. Lanciers—Tête-à-Tête	Weingarten
20. Redowa—On the Beautiful Rhine	Keler Bela

The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the different committees:

Reception Committee.—Jackson S. Schultz, George Griswold, Otis D. Swan, Henry G. Stebbins, Elliott C. Cowdin, William H. Fogg, John H. Hall, Isaac H. Bailey, W. M. Vermilye, John A. Livingston, Charles L. Tiffany, John A. Stewart, Charles Watrous, Chauncey M. Depew, James C. Carter, Henry Clews, George B. Butler, Llewellyn F. Barry, Amos F. Eno, John Middleton, Horace Barnard, A. B. Darling, William B. Kendall, Wm. L. Pomeroy, A. W. Durkee, Henry L. Dyer, Warner Sherwood, T. B. Musgrave, H. M. Ruggles, Wm. H. Osborne, Charles G. Judson, Thos. Denny, Jr., Chas. Denison, Wm. H. Bridgman, G. C. W. Lowrey, Charles S. Smith, John H. Cheever, C. D. Van Wagenen, Charles Collins, Joseph H. Brown, William Hegeman.

Floor Committee.—Fred. C. Richardson, George H. B. Hill, L. De F. Woodruff, Wm. D. Sloane, Henry W. Poor, Allen W. Evarts, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Geo. W. Smith, H. Erskine Smith, F. C. Loring, Jr., Edward T. Hunt, Frank G. Brown, Gilbert E. Jones, S. Edward Nash, John E. Brooks.

House Committee—Charles W. Griswold, Joseph E. Gay, Francis T. Walker.

Press Committee—Charles Watrous, L. F. Barry, W. H. Bridgman.

The Police arrangements, under the direction of Capt. McCullagh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were admirable.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen very rapidly and is now unusually high in the North-west and the upper lake region. The area of low barometer which was central in Kansas this afternoon has moved slowly south-eastward. Clear weather, with light variable winds, prevails in the Southern States, the barometer having risen slightly on the South Atlantic coast. The cloudiness has increased in the Middle and New-England States, with south-westerly winds and a slight rise of temperature. The temperature has fallen, and generally cloudy weather with snow prevails in the lake region and the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States generally cloudy weather and lower temperature will prevail, with rising barometer, northerly to easterly winds, and possibly snow.

For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi River, clear or fair weather during the day, followed by colder and partly cloudy weather by Friday night.

For the lake region cold and cloudy weather with rising barometer, northerly to easterly winds, and snow.

For the Ohio Valley and thence westward to the Lower Missouri Valley colder and generally cloudy weather, with northerly to easterly winds and rising barometer.

For the North-west, very cold and partly cloudy weather, with north-westerly to north-easterly winds, very high barometer, and light snow in the river valleys.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 30°; 6 A. M., 28°; 9 A. M., 29°; 12 M. 35°; 3 P. M., 37°; 6 P. M., 36°; 9 P. M., 36°; 12 P. M., 36°. Average, 32⅜°.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A LARGE REDUCTION IN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Monthly Report of the Bureau of Statistics No. 3, now in press, will contain a detailed statement of the imports and exports of Great Britain for the year 1873. The Chief of the bureau furnishes the following statement, which shows a considerable falling off in the exports of the principal articles of British manufacture to the United States:

Commodities.	1872.	1873.
Cotton piece goods, yards	131,617,336	109,500,345
Earthen and china ware, &c.	£806,806	£677,610
Haberdashery and millinery	£1,384,857	£1,292,986
Pig-iron, tons	195,151	102,624
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod iron, tons	64,583	23,006
Railroad iron, tons	467,304	185,702
Hoops, sheets, and boiler and armor plates, tons	31,407	18,291
Tin plates, tons	87,360	85,531
Unwrought steel, tons	23,821	19,262
Lead—Pig, rolled, sheet, piping, &c., tons	8,353	2,917
Linen piece goods, yards	118,267,700	101,715,029
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	186,792	166,220
Wool, sheep and lambs', lbs.	2,475,091	820,981
Cloths, coatings, duffels, &c., yards	6,289,876	4,968,077
Worsted stuffs, yards	92,246,141	85,891,017
Carpets, yards	6,773,474	5,005,741

SAN DOMINGO.

GENERAL PEACE AND JOY TILL FURTHER ORDERS.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 20.—Gen. Gonzales, the President of the Republic, accompanied by his Cabinet, arrived in the capital on the 18th inst. They were received with much enthusiasm by the populace, and a *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral. Tranquillity continues, and political refugees are returning to the country.

THE SUMNER BATTLE-FLAG RESOLUTION.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—In the Massachusetts Senate to-day the Committee on Federal Relations made a report on the petition of John G. Whittier and others, in reference to the Sumner resolution.

The committee states that it has considered three questions. First—Whether the resolution of 1872 expresses or implies censure. Second—Whether it is in the province of the Legislature to rescind or annul a resolution; and, third—Whether the resolution of 1872 ought to be rescinded. The committee decides in the affirmative on each question, and fortifies its position by various reasons and precedents.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 29.—The elections in Ontario and Quebec to-day have resulted in returning a large majority for the new Government. Sir John A. MacDonald was elected for Kingston, however, by a majority of 46.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—The following is the result of the ballot for Senator to-day in the Kansas Legislature: Harvey, 18; Plumb, 20; Stover, 13; Robinson, 9; Phillips, 21; Fenton, 12; Hudson, 23; Ross, 4; Kingman, 3. Necessary for a choice, 70.

THE TRIAL OF LOWENSTEIN IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The trial of Lowenstein for the murder of Weston was commenced this morning, a jury having been secured. The prisoner appeared entirely unconcerned. His wife sits near him. His counsel, Mr. Herrick, moved that the witnesses be excluded from the court during the delivery of the District Attorney's opening address, but the court denied the motion. The District Attorney then proceeded with his address, reciting all the facts already known. Charles Francisco, conductor on the Harlem Railroad on the 5th of August last, was the first witness. He testified to a man resembling the prisoner being on his train at that time from New-York to Chatham. John B. Hunt, a conductor on the Springfield train, testified to seeing both Lowenstein and Weston, or a one-armed man, on that day. They came to Albany from Chatham on his train. To the best of his recollection, Lowenstein was one of the men. John Blackburn, a resident of Albany, testified that about the time of the murder he saw two men in the western part of the city, one of whom had only one arm. Charles Miller testified to finding the body of Weston dead in the suburbs of the city. Other witnesses gave similar circumstantial evidence, when the court adjourned.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER.

HANK SMITH, OLIVER CHARLICK, AND HUGH GARDNER CHARGED WITH FRAUD—THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU SWINDLE.

Controller Green received an extraordinary letter a few days since, to which he gave due consideration, consulting with his friends and legal advisers. This letter made grave charges against Police Commissioners Charlick, Smith, and Gardner, accusing them of forming a "ring" in the Police Board for corrupt purposes and to serve their own ends. Controller Green yesterday sent the letter to Commissioner Smith, with a request that some investigation might be made regarding it. Commissioner Smith submitted the letter to several bank-tellers and experts in writing, who, it is said, pronounced the communication to be in the handwriting of Commissioner Russell. It is understood that Controller Green has forwarded copies of the letter to Gov. Dix and Mayor Havemeyer. The following is a copy of this extraordinary letter:

DEC. 4, 1873.

Controller Green:

Having unbounded confidence in your integrity and ability to guard with a watchful eye the peoples' moneys intrusted to your care, and knowing that you are ever ready to attack rascality wherever found, I, therefore, deem it necessary to apprise you of some facts which have come to my knowledge in reference to the Police Board of the City of New-York. It is a well-known fact that there is a ring existing in this board, composed of Smith, Gardner, and Charlick, more corrupt and venal than any we have had in these times. Messrs. Duryea and Russell, the only honest members of the board, being nothing more than respectable figure-heads, they are in the minority, and, therefore, powerless to stem the tide of corruption that is sweeping over this department. The Street-Cleaning Department is a source of great fraud on the tax-payers of the City, thousands of dollars having been spent in filling in sunken lots belonging to Oliver Charlick and his Long Island Railroad corporation, and large amounts spent for disinfectants when the filling-in was forbidden by the Brooklyn Board of Health, and the fraud is still more aggravating when it is known that a responsible party stands ready to pay into the City Treasury the sum of $30,000, if they will dump on his property, which is more convenient, and would cost less to send it there than it now costs to send it to Charlick's. This is a fact—making the people pay for the improvement of Charlick's property, and making the department an expense and burden on the City, which otherwise, if properly managed by honest officials, ought be made a source of revenue The "trio" so manage this matter for their advantage, that they have completely stultified any effort that might be made by the other two Commissioners. It is high time that a stop should be put to this mode of pilfering the tax-payers through the City Treasury, and we look to you for your powerful aid and influence in ferreting out these rascals, and bringing them to punishment. We shall insist on, and demand from, the Legislature when it convenes an entire change in that department. I do not speak for myself alone, but for a large number of respectable citizens and tax-payers of this City. There are other frauds by this rotten board which can be brought to light by the proper authorities, when ample proof will be furnished to sustain the above charges.

Hoping you will give this communication due consideration, and use your best endeavors to bring the matter to light, which I know can be done, I remain, most respectfully, yours, TAX-PAYER.

It is understood that Commissioners Smith, Gardner, and Charlick will demand that Commissioner Russell be removed by the Mayor or Gov. Dix. Commissioner Russell denies having written the letter.

B'NAI B'RITH.

FOURTH DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The B'nai B'rith Convention to-day was largely attended. A resolution, introduced by A. E. Frankland, was unanimously adopted, referring to the Centennial Committee to carry into operation the plan to unveil a commemorative statue at the Philadelphia Exhibition. The Committee on Reports reported a resolution deprecatory of the sentiments contained in the Felsenthal letter, and which have aroused some feeling in the brotherhood. The resolution was adopted. The subject of Home and Asylum was cordially recommended for adoption by each Grand Lodge, but the proposition for a general institution was condemned. A resolution encouraging the Cincinnati Union and University was rejected.

At this stage of the proceedings A. E. Frankland was presented with some engrossed resolutions by District No. 2 in acknowledgment of his services and conduct during the pestilence in Memphis. A series of resolutions complimentary to Rev. Max Samfield, of Memphis, were also passed.

The report of the Committee on Roumania was read and unanimously adopted, and the eulogism of the Chairman on the success thus far of Consul Peixotto was loudly applauded. The report recommends the presentation of a petition to Congress asking that the Consul at Bucharest be properly salaried; and appeals to members of the order to contribute to the Roumania fund. The following telegram was forwarded to Mr. Peixotto by Mr. Wolf, President of the convention:

"Convention congratulates you. Confidence in you unbounded. We will sustain you."

The convention then went into secret session on the subject of the ritual.

OBITUARY.

FIELD MARSHAL BARON VON GABLENTZ.

A cable dispatch received last night announces the suicide at Zurich, Switzerland, of Field Marshal the Baron Ludwig Carl Wilhelm Gablentz, General in the Austrian service. The deceased was born at Jena, June 19, 1814, and after receiving a preparatory education at a local college, he joined the Saxon cavalry, in which he served for several years. He afterward transferred his allegiance to the house of Austria, and fought through the Italian campaign of 1848, under Marshal Radetsky. At the battle of Custozza his bravery was so conspicuous that he was made Chief of Staff. After the Hungarian war, in which he played a distinguished part, he was intrusted with some important political mission which he conducted with ability. The declaration of war between Russia and Turkey necessitated the occupation of the eastern frontier by the Austrians, and accordingly Baron Von Gablentz again found himself in the army, this time in command of a brigade of the Army of Occupation of the Danubian provinces. In the subsequent Italian campaigns, Von Gablentz was in command of a brigade operating in Lombardy. He distinguished himself at the disastrous battle of Magenta, and at Solferino, where, being intrusted with the command of a division, he defended Capriana, and covered the retreat of the defeated Austrians. In 1863 the Baron received the bâton of Field Marshal, and the following year he commanded the Sixth Army Corps in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign. In the disastrous war of 1866 Baron Von Gablentz was placed in command of the Tenth Corps, and at Königgratz had the Eighth Corps attached to his command, both of which were totally routed by the Second Prussian Army. After the Prussian invasion of the Silesian provinces the Baron was promoted to the important post of Commander in Chief of the Army in Hungary.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 29.—Dr. W. H. Pancoast, with several other physicians, left this city this evening for Mount Airy, N. C. He received no advice from Dr. Wm. Hollingsworth, of that place, in answer to the letter sent him last week, but is of opinion there will be no trouble in making a post-mortem examination of the Siamese twins. The physicians will hardly reach their destination before Saturday night.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE THOMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The members of the Bar assembled to-day to take action on the death of Judge Thompson, Chief Justice Agnew presiding. Eulogies of the deceased were delivered by Judges Porter, Woodward, Read, and Ludlow, Mr. George W. Biddle, and others. Appropriate resolutions were also adopted.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, which left Liverpool on Jan. 17, and Queenstown on Jan. 18, reached this port yesterday. Her mail news is later by two days than that previously at hand.

THE CENTENNIAL.

MASS-MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29.—The grand mass-meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, State of Maryland, to give expression to the sentiments of the people of Maryland in regard to the National Centennial Exposition, which is to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, took place at Concordia Hall, to-night. Before the appointed hour of meeting every seat was occupied, and the street in front of the hall was filled with persons unable to gain admission. Fully 2,000 persons were inside the building, among whom were many ladies. The Fort McHenry Band was in attendance and entertained the audience with national airs until a few minutes before 8 o'clock, when Mr. Otis Heilheltz, President of the first branch of the City Council, called the meeting to order, briefly explained its object, and nominated Gov. William Pinckney Whyte for Chairman, with a long list of Vice Presidents, including Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. James Dennis, (United States Senator,) Hon. Stevenson Archer, M. C., Hon. John Lee Carroll, President of the Maryland Senate; Judges Brown and Garry, and other prominent citizens, and Gen. E. B. Tyler and others for Secretaries.

Gov. Whyte, on taking the chair, said this was not a meeting at which a prologue should be expected from the presiding officer. They would proceed to business, and then listen to addresses from distinguished gentlemen who were present.

Hon. L. W. Brown, Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, then came forward and read a preamble and series of resolutions, reciting that

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has passed an act to aid and encourage the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, in which it has invited the several States of the Union to participate; and,

Whereas, Such a celebration is eminently adapted to promote the material interests of the nation by disseminating both at home and abroad a knowledge of the vast resources of the country and the industries of the people, and the higher purpose of fostering a kind and fraternal feeling among the people; and,

Whereas, The State of Maryland, in the service of her statesmen in council, and in the memorable achievements of the Maryland line in the field has, in the glories of the Revolutionary period an honorable, the remembrances of which are fondly cherished in the hearts of her people; therefore,

Resolved, That the State of Maryland and City of Baltimore should cordially unite with the other States and cities of the Union in making the proposed celebration in all respects useful, honorable, and national; and that the Representatives in Congress of this State be requested to take such measures as may be conclusive to that end.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, with power to enlarge its numbers, whose duty it shall be to decide upon the proper mode of obtaining suitable aid from the State, and to act with the members of Congress of this State in promoting the object of this meeting.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the members of Congress for this State, and the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland, and to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

The Chairman then introduced Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, Chairman of the National Executive Centennial Commission, who was received with applause. After referring to the act of Congress inaugurating the centennial, and to the City of Brotherly Love as the unquestioned and acknowledged proper place for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, Philadelphia being the birth-place, as the Fourth of July was the birth-day of independence, the speaker detailed in eloquent language the grand objects of the exposition, its national and international character, and the consequent results of exhibiting to the whole world the progress of the nation in all the industries, inventions, and improvements of the age. Referring to the gathering of the nations in Philadelphia to take part in the celebration, and of our own people, he said there too would be gathered the Confederate and Union men—those who fought for the South and those who fought for the Union. It would be a day of universal amnesty. [Prolonged applause from every part of the hall.] There would be such a shaking of hands over the bloody chasm as was never seen before, and that one thing would be worth more than it will cost.

Gen. Hawley spoke for three-quarters of an hour, and was frequently applauded. He was followed by Senator Bayard, of Delaware; Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Hon. A. R. Boteler, of West Virginia, and Ex-Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia.

Gen. Tyler, the Secretary, then read a letter from President Grant, regretting his inability to be present, and concluding: "I wish you the greatest success. The object of the meeting is one which appeals to every lover of his country, and in the success of which all must feel a personal interest. I trust that the meeting may result in much good to the centennial."

A letter was also read from Archbishop Bailey, in which he said he would most cheerfully co-operate in any measures that may be adopted to secure to the State of Maryland her proper place in the celebration of this great event.

The Chairman then, at a little past 10 o'clock, adjourned the meeting. Besides United States Senator Dennis, there were present on the platform Representatives Archer, Wilson, and O'Brien, of the Maryland delegation in Congress, and Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tenn.; also the Maryland Senate, with its President, John Lee Carroll, in the body of the hall, and many members of the House of Delegates.

In every respect the mass-meeting was all that could be desired.

CANAL BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

ENGINEERS, SUPERINTENDENTS, COLLECTORS, WEIGH MASTERS, AND INSPECTORS APPOINTED.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Canal Board, this afternoon, made the following appointments:

Division Engineers—David M. Greene, Charles A. Sweet, Ortin D. Fay.

Resident Engineers—Charles Hilton, Albert Hill, Charles A. Omsted.

Superintendents Erie Canal—Section 1, M. McDonough, West Troy; Section 2. B. Van Vranken, Schenectady; Section 3, C. H. Quackenbush, Fultonville; Section 4, ——; Section 5, Henry Ehle, Oneida; Section 6, A. Scouten, Manlius; Section 7, S. B. Rowe, Camelius; Section 8, S. D. Streter, Clyde; Section 9, James A. Warren, Brockport; Section 10, Wm. McRae, Lockport; Section 11, ——.

Champlain Canal—Section 1, Daniel F. Wetsel, Glenn's Falls; section 2, George Connory, Van Buren.

Oswego Canal—Section 1, John S. Kenyon, Van Buren.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal—Section 1, James Flanagan, Seneca Falls.

Chemung and Crooked Lake Canal—D. P. Dey, Watkins.

Chenango Canal—Herman Bennett, Norwich.

Genesee Valley Canal—Dennis H. Scanlon, Wheatland.

Black River Canal—Samuel F. Gorman, Watson.

Collectors—Albany, John McKenna; West Troy, James Hamerill; Schenectady, John G. Green; Fultonville, H. Stewart; Little Falls, A. H. Roof; Utica, H. Ney; Rome, J. B. Bradt; Syracuse, Ezra Downer; Montezuma, B. Ross; Palmyra, W. M. Myrick; Rochester, N. Thompson; Brockport, ——; Albion, H. Abel; Medina, L. Hamlin; Lockport, W. E. Jenner; Tonawanda, V. J. Aikin; Buffalo, ——; Waterford, Isaac Schonten; Fort Edward, W. N. Lane; Whitehall, W. A. Wilkins; Salina, W. McCann; Geneva, Chas. Fahey; Watkins, John Shane; Horseheads, John Butcher; Corning, C. J. Dennison; Penn Yan, S. C. Cleveland; Hamilton, E. D. Mott; Oxford, H. S. Read; Binghamton, J. O'Brien; Mount Morris, F. E. Hastings.

Weigh Masters—Albany, John McGinnis; Syracuse, C. R. Wright; West Troy, P. W. Smith; Rochester, V. F. Whitmore; Utica, Jacob Seignat.

Assistant Weigh Masters—Albany, Peter Lyon and M. A. Champion; West Troy, M. Bowles and John Flanigan; Utica, James Hayes and George Snyder; Syracuse, John Fonda and John Gebhardt, Jr.; Rochester, Valentine Schwartz, F. Ward, and Joseph Free.

Boat Inspectors—West Troy, Lawrence Shanghery and Thos. Whitbeck; Utica, M. O'Brien; Syracuse, J. Campbell; Rochester, W. H. Tracy; Whitehall, A. D. Gibbs.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—A meeting of the voters of Ward Eleven, in Boston, has been called for Saturday evening next to defend their action in electing ladies on the School Committee, against the decision of the School Committee unseating them.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAYORALTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 29.—A meeting of leading Democrats of this State was held to-day in this city, at which it was decided to keep the party organization intact. The straight-out delegates to the late Democratic Mayoralty Convention, who oppose the indorsement of Col. McClure, will meet in convention to-morrow night, and it is conceded that Mr. Henry Tatham will be the nominee. Mr. Tatham is an out-and-out Democrat, and having been nominated by the Reform Party, it is claimed that he will unite the Reform and the Democratic elements.

THE STRIKING SHIP-CARPENTERS.

THE STRIKE SPREADING FROM CAMDEN TO PHILADELPHIA—A LETTER FROM THE MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The strike inaugurated by ship-carpenters in yards at Camden, N.J., has already affected the same class of workmen employed at Kensington and other places along the Delaware River, this city.

By this struggle between employers and men, wooden ship-building is almost stopped, and the builders report that they are sustaining much loss. They have attempted to start work by employing carpenters not controlled by the Ship-carpenters' and Calkers' Association, but the men have either been persuaded or driven from work by the malcontents. Although no flagrant outrages have been perpetrated as yet, some shipwrights who have a number of partly-finished vessels on the stocks, are apprehensive of damage to their property. Sufficient has been learned to show that the demand made by the men for increased wages is quite unwarranted at this season. The following letter was sent by the Carpenters' and Calkers' Association to the builders, and it is stated that several of the more desperate spirits on the strike have even gone so far as to threaten violence unless the demand is complied with by the end of the week.

"You have made your ultimatum $3 per day. Now, give us a hearing. We are an organized body of men. We are united. We represent all the ship-carpenters and calkers of the City of Philadelphia and vicinity; can draw upon our treasury for those out of work; can assist each other, and will. We are the producers of all wealth, and live in accordance with God's Holy Writ by gaining our living by the sweat of our brow. We are a calm, deliberate body of toilers, acting with prudence and forethought, and obeying the laws of the land. We mean no conflict to legitimate enterprise, no antagonism to necessary capital, but consider ourselves free American citizens, and can redress our grievances at the ballot-box without regard to politics. We therefore hold we have a voice in the matter. We ask you to determine and inform us when you are done striking against us, so that we can resume work at $3 50 and the bell. If not determined upon by Monday, Jan. 26, we will positively refuse to work or finish the vessels you are building, unless we are paid $4 per day, but will continue to work for those firms that have not oppressed us at the old standard."

The association has also issued a circular to the effect that it will receive orders for building vessels of all descriptions, and is determined that the port of Philadelphia shall not be injured commercially in any manner whatever.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN.

The strike on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad among the engineers and other employes continues. It will probably be a long time before definite arrangements can be perfected for a resumption of operations. It is reported that the strikers have made a proposition to the company to resume work if they are paid one month's back pay. Up to the present time no reply has been received from the corporation. The men still have control of the road, and are said to run regular trains of hand cars for their accommodation. The mails are being transported by stages. The continued detention to travel between the towns in South Jersey and this city has had a very depressing effect upon business.

THE PISTOL AGAIN.

THE EDITOR OF A BROOKLYN NEWSPAPER ATTEMPTS TO KILL A PRIVATE DETECTIVE IN THE BOWERY.

James McDermott, editor of the Brooklyn *Sunday Express*, yesterday evening attempted to shoot Patrick Byrnes, a private detective whom he encountered in a Bowery drinking saloon. The feud between the two men has been of long standing. It would appear that a divorce suit was instituted against McDermott by his wife, on the ground of adultery. Byrnes was employed by the wife's relatives to "work up" the case against McDermott. McDermott claims that Byrnes procured false evidence, and a deadly enmity sprang up between the two men. Some weeks ago McDermott was standing in front of Duane's liquor store, in Fulton street, when Byrnes came up, entered into conversation, and attempted to pick his pocket of some valuable papers. McDermott had him arrested by an officer of the Second Precinct, and he was bailed for trial at the Tombs by Judge Bixby. It appears that yesterday afternoon McDermott was in the saloon of John McDonough, No. 392 Bowery, when Byrnes entered, and the two became involved in a quarel and clinched. McDonough separated them, but the men clinched again, and a desperate struggle ensued. Byrnes had succeeded in severely punishing McDermott about the face, while McDermott had drawn a small revolver. McDonough again interfered, when McDermott's pistol was discharged, the ball entering McDonough's right chest, and glancing off the bone into a mass of muscle, where it lodged. The alarm was given, and officers from the Fifteenth Precinct rushed in and arrested every one in the saloon. McDermott was arrested and locked up in the Mercer Street Station. During the evening he was visited by a number of Brooklyn politicians and his lawyer. Dr. Lynch, of Thirteenth street, was called in and attended Mr. McDonough, whose injuries are pronounced slight. Mr. McDermott will be arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market Court this morning.

LIQUOR-DEALERS ARRAIGNED.

The Commissioners of Excise held a court yesterday morning at the Dramatic Hall, Houston street, for the purpose of hearing complaints preferred by the Police against liquor-dealers in the Tenth Ward, for selling drink on Sunday, contrary to the provisions of section 20 of chapter 175 of the laws of 1870, as amended by other acts of the Legislature. The charges in this instance related to the alleged sale of liquors on Sunday, the 28th December. The Dramatic Hall had been engaged specially for the holding of the court, in consequence of the great number of charges to be considered. There were no less than 620 cases, the majority of the complaints being against German liquor and beer dealers. The Commissioners entertained the cases under the eighth section of the laws above referred to, and, on investigation, decided that none of the complaints had been proved. In the entire City there have been no less than 2,200 cases, of which 620 belonged to the Tenth Ward.

FANNY AND HER LITTLE ONES TURNED OUT.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. Bergh's officers were driving up Broadway with a sick horse in the ambulance, they were hailed by a watchman at the corner of Twenty-first street, and presented with a fine retriever and a litter of five pups. The latter were about two days old, and were nearly frozen to death. The mother was found in the road vainly endeavoring to cover and shield her young from the cold. The watchman said some one must have brought the young creatures and placed them in the road between 2 and 2:30, the mother naturally following. Fanny and two of her young are doing well at the head-quarters of the society; the other little things died from the exposure. Mr. Bergh is very anxious to make the acquaintance of the party who abandoned the helpless creatures.

BENONI HOWARD'S CASE.

In the case of Benoni Howard, the wealthy match manufacturer, who was convicted last week in the United States courts of having used counterfeit internal revenue match stamps, a motion in arrest of judgment was made yesterday, with a view to moving for a new trial. The motion will be argued next week before Judge Benedict in the Eastern District. Howard, had not this motion been made, would have been sentenced this morning with other prisoners who are to receive judgment to-day.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.

During an altercation yesterday evening in front of the saloon No. 86 Broome street, between Robert Hand, aged 17, and Patrick Murphy, alias "the Kid," also 17 years old, Murphy stabbed Hand in the neck with a knife, wounding him dangerously. Murphy was arrested and locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, and Hand was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE BRADLEY BANKRUPTCY MATTER.

The examination before United States Commissioner Betts, in the case of W. E. Bradley, who is charged with acts of fraudulent bankruptcy in relation to the suspension of Edson & Bradley, was to have taken place yesterday but was adjourned for a week.

THE CITY HALL FOUNTAIN.

The work on the grand fountain facing the City Hall has again been resumed for about the fiftieth time, now, however, with a decided tendency toward completion. For the past week several workmen have been employed in completing the decorative work on the column and basin, and yesterday a bronze finial, bearing the four cardinal points, was placed in position. From around the base of this finial, the water will shoot in a dome-shaped shower on to a medium basin of finely-polished Quincy granite, from which it will overflow into the grand square basin, and thence into four semi-circular basins on the outside. On each of the four angles of the grand basin a bronze lamp, containing three branch lights, will be erected on pedestals of polished granite. The entire stone-work of the fountain is composed of the richest kind of Quincy and abdenen granite. The present looks, however, a cheap finishing to a work that attracted much attention at its commencement and during its earlier progress.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of this association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 52 East Twentieth street, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the President, in the chair; Miss Ella Russell, Secretary. Among those present were Mrs. George L. Schuyler, Mrs. Hobson, Miss Ella Collins, Miss A. P. Cary, Mrs. Hartman Kuhn, Mr. Howard Potter, Dr. Jacobi, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Krackowitzer, Prof. Charles A. Joy, Mr. Francis A. Stout, and Mr. and Mrs. Stranahan, of Brooklyn. Miss E. B. Long, Assistant Secretary, sent a valuable report of the labors of the branch association in the City of Rochester. In that city the wards have been divided into fourteen districts, and 400 visitors have been assigned to the subdivisions for the purpose of inevstigating applications for relief, making a thorough examination into the condition of the poor and distributing judicious aid. The Overseers of the Poor co-operate, and vagrancy in Rochester is becoming almost a thing of the past. A vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. John Ordronaux for his valuable labors in preparing a careful and comprehensive list of questions for poor-houses, insane and other asylums, which are being printed for the use of members. A letter was received from Dr. Rosing, Consul General of Germany, accompanying seventeen very valuable illustrated works upon hospitals, presented by the Empress Augusta to the association. It was decided that these books be made the nucleus of a library, and a committee of nine was appointed to secure additional volumes by purchase or donation. It was unanimously decided that no recommendations for appointments to office be made by the association.

It was also decided that the State Charities Aid Association should co-operate with the State Board of Charities in visiting hospitals, poor-houses, and kindred institutions, and a plan of mutual action was ratified and adopted. The first report of the Brooklyn Auxiliary Society shows that a complete organization has been effected in Kings County, including a thorough visiting of all the hospitals and public charities, bringing to light abuses which, it is believed, will be abated when the public authorities shall be informed of them. Mrs. Stranahan has been elected President of the Brooklyn Association. From the Queens County Committee came the interesting report that the Supervisors had taken steps to purchase a site and erect suitable new buildings for the poor of the county. Perhaps the most interesting report of the evening was that sent in by the Committee on the Children Found in the Almshouses of the State. It revealed a painful condition of ignorance among them, and a startling exposure of the neglect to which these poor little ones are exposed, which caused the report to be referred to the members of the Legislature from this City for their action in the premises. From the Committee on Hospitals came in a full report on the Training School for Nurses, which will be printed. They also furnished statements of the ladies who visit Bellevue and Charity Hospitals. The association then adjourned.

GERMAN MUSICAL BENEFIT.

Steinway Hall was filled to overflowing last night with a very select audience, assembled to listen to a concert, the programme of which embraced the names of a number of eminent artists and a selection of favorite music. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, and the audience was almost wholly German. The list of artists embraced, among others, Miss Isabella Brush, Mr. S. B. Mills, Dr. Damrosch, and F. Bergner. The concert opened with Haydn's symphony in D major, first movement, which was executed with much taste by Mr. Armin Schotte, and was followed by an admirably rendered instrumental trio for violin, violoncello, and piano, by Messrs. Damrosch, Bergner, and Mills. The selection was Beethoven's trio in E flat, op. 1, first movement, and the high repute of the artists is a sufficient guarantee that it was rendered in a manner well worthy of so elborate a composition by the great master. Miss Brush was in excellent voice, and was very gratifying in her rendition of Malibran's "Elisir de Amore." Mr. F. Steins, a baritone, sang Suppe's "Landlich, Sittlich," for which he received an encore, and Dr. Damrosch also signalized himself by his interpretation of Vieuxtemps' *adagio finale* from the violin concerto in E. The remainder of the programme was equal in selection and execution, and, pecuniarily considered, the concert must have been a brilliant success.

THE FREE DISPENSARY CHARITY BALL.

The charity ball to be held at Delmonico's on Monday evening next in aid of the dispensary for sick children promises to be one of the most select and successful gatherings of the season. The New-York Free Dispensary for Sick Children, for the benefit of which the ball is given, is at No. 406 East Fifteenth street, near First avenue, and is the only institution of the kind in the City. It was opened in April, 1871, with funds amounting to $600. During the past three years, however, it has made considerable progress, and is now more prosperous, and occupies a wider field in its charitable mission. The close of the second year found $5,897 15 in the treasury, and relief has been afforded for the year to 2,672 poor children. It is now proposed to increase the fund to $20,000, the interest of which will insure the dispensary a permanent and ample income. Mr. B. F. Dawson, M. D., is President; John C. Jay, Jr., M. D., is Treasurer, and David Magie, M. D., Secretary. Tickets for the ball are not offered for sale in the usual manner; they can only be had from the lady patronesses of the institution, and thus the presence of objectionable parties is provided against. The following are some of the ladies who patronize the dispensary: Mrs. Geo. H. Warren, Mrs. C. C. Goodhue, Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman, Mrs. Edward Crosby, Mrs. R. G. Remsen, Mrs. Wm. F. Astor, Mrs. Robt. Minturn, and others.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

Of the many charitable enterprises which have been undertaken in this City for the relief of the destitute and distressed there is none, perhaps, which deserves such cordial commendation and support as the institution situated in Eighty-sixth street, east of Second avenue, known as the Shepherd's Fold of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New-York. The institution has for its object mainly the care and instruction of the children of the needy, and with this purpose in view has achieved the most unbounded success, and has rescued thousands from careers of viciousness and crime. Like most institutions of a similar character its efficiency is to a considerable extent proportioned to its financial resources, and to increase its power in that regard a dramatic entertainment was given last evening. An immense audience gathered together on the occasion. The piece chosen for the occasion was Shakespeare's unrivaled comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing," with which all play-goers and dramatic readers are entirely familiar. Messrs. Bird, Torrey, Bowlend, and Parsons in the respective characters of *Benedick, Leonato, Borachio*, and *Dogberry*, acquitted themselves in a manner that would have reflected credit on professionals of repute, and the characters of *Hero* and *Beatrice* were personated by Mrs. Phillips and Pomeroy with becoming ability and appropriateness. The performance concluded with the original Shakespearean glee "Sigh No More, Ladies," sung by a choice quintet, consisting of Miss Belle, soprano; Mrs. J. K. Draper, soprano; Miss A. E. Holbrook, contralto; Mr. Chas. A. McPherson, tenor; and Mr. J. K. Draper, baritone.

RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.

Just before daybreak yesterday morning, Private Watchman Alexander Craig, on Pier No. 23 East River, saw two men in a yawl taking rope from the bow of the steamer International, Robert Lloyd, Captain. He called on them to stop, when they began to row away. He then drew two revolvers, and fired at them. One of the men cried out that he was shot, and Officer Lahey, of the Second Precinct, coming up arrested him. They proved to be James McGowan, of No. 10 Dover street, and James Redigan, of No. 38 Cherry street, two boatmen. One of the shots from Craig's pistol had grazed Redigan's chest. They said that they had bought the rope from William Bird, the boatswain of the steamer, who, on being arrested, admitted he had sold the rope, not thinking his action wrong. The International was obliged to sail yesterday afternoon, and owing to the non-appearance of the Captain, Justice Morgan was reluctantly compelled to discharge the prisoners.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Inspector General J. H. Wood, of Gov. Dix's staff, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Kensett, United States Navy, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire, is at the Astor House.

E. S. Alvord, of Indianapolis, and F. W. Cheney, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College; Prof. Ezra Abbot, of Harvard College, and Gen. T. G. Pitcher, United States Army, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Joseph H. Sloss, member of Congress, of Alabama, and Henry Strong, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. H. Hathorn, member of Congress, of Saratoga; Gen. Hagner, United States Army; Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; and Robert H. Berdell, of Goshen, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE HAT AND CAP MAKERS' STRIKE.

A mass-meeting of hat and cap makers was held last evening at No. 56 Orchard street, at which over 1,000 persons were present. The strike which was resolved on at a meeting held last week was inaugurated yesterday. The men and women in all the factories struck. A number of manufacturers who were present at the meeting declared themselves ready to accept the new price list, provided that it became general, upon which a committee of conference was appointed to confer with a like committee of the bosses, with a view to consummating an amicable settlement of the existing grievances.

EDWARD LANGE TO BE FREED.

It will be remembered that a short time since a respectable citizen named Edward Lange was convicted in the United States courts, in this City, on a charge of having in his possession some United States mail-bags. His case was recently reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, which has just rendered a decision holding that the conviction and sentence were illegal. Yesterday Marshal Fisk received an order directing him to produce the body of Lange before the Supreme Court in Washington, where he will be formally discharged from arrest. Mr. Lange left this City last night, in company with Deputy Marshal Robinson, in obedience to the commands of the writ. It is understood that he has been the victim of a plot of revenge in this matter, as the bags were old and worthless, and had been left in a house which Lange rented by a former tenant.

Piles or Hemorrhoids

Positively perfectly and permanently cured by "ABSORPTION," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLISS & SON, of No. 2,001 Arch st., Philadelphia, at St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, till Feb. 7, and two weeks in every four hereafter. There is no deception in this, for we are prepared to furnish hundreds of references to the best citizens in New-York and Philadelphia, whom we have cured.—*Advertisement.*

DO NOT give up in despair because you have a hollow cough, or spit blood, or expectorate mucus. Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS has cured thousands of such cases. That is what it is for.

Malignant Ulcers that threaten gangrene are cured by CARBOLIC SALVE.

As soon as Dr. TOWNSLEY'S ANODYNE touches the agonized nerve the agony is over.—*Advertisement.*

RAILROAD SNOW PLOUGH—Invented by BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, built and ready for use, now in yard of FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD, at Hunter's Point. Model can be seen at store No. 439 Third av. This new machine is intended to elevate the snow and throw it from the track, clearing roadway nine feet wide. Railroad men are invited to examine the machine. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK.
—*Advertisement.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

Tan, Sunburn, and Freckles are removed by use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

A Few Tickets for the Charity Ball, 5th February, at the Academy of Music, can be had at Delmonico's. Tickets $5 each.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

DELANO—PAINE.—On the 29th inst., at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., FRANCIS H. DELANO, United States Navy, to EVELINA F., only daughter of Dr. Henry D. Paine, of this City.

FEARING—LEA.—At Philadelphia, Jan. 27, by Rev. Dr. Furness, WM. H. FEARING, of New-York, to GERTRUDE, daughter of Joseph Lea, Esq., of the former place.

HENDERSON—NORTH.—At Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. P. P. Irving, assisted by Rev. Hamilton Lee, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, CHARLES RAPALLO HENDERSON and JEANIE B., daughter of the late Alfred North.

LIVINGSTON—HEARTT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, at St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., by Rev. Francis Harrison, Rector, GEORGE LE ROY LIVINGSTON to LOUISA PAMELA WESTCOT, only daughter of Charles S. Heartt, of Troy, N. Y.

DIED.

ALFORD.—After a short illness, JAMES C. ALFORD, aged 47 years.

Funeral will take place from Rev. Dr. Garnet's Church, corner 23d st. and Broadway, on Sunday, Feb. 1, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. All are cordially invited.

ACKERMAN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, DANIEL ACKERMAN, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 East 60th st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock. The remains to be interred at New-York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J.

BABCOCK.—On Thursday morning, the 29th January, BENJAMIN BABCOCK, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) on Saturday morning, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock.

BRIGGS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 27, EUGENE MORTIMER, second son of James H. and Sophia J. Briggs, aged 7 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 112 West 48th st., on Friday, Jan. 30, at 10:30 A. M.

CORNWALL.—On Wednesday, 28th inst., RICHARD A. CORNWALL.

The funeral will take place at Zion Church, Little Neck, Long Island, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DISBROW.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, FANNIE, only child of John V. B. and Mattie J. Disbrow, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, William D. Disbrow, No. 150 East 127th st., on Friday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

EBBETS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1874, ELIZABETH, widow of Edward N. Ebbets.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 145 East 15th st.

EVERSLEY.—At his residence, No. 105 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, Jan. 29, CHARLES EVERSLEY, aged 71 years.

The funeral services will be held at the house on Saturday, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Huntington for interment on Sunday. Train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M.

☞ Norwalk and Huntington papers please copy.

GARDNER.—Jan. 29, EMMA O., youngest child of Andrew J. Gardner, deceased, and Mary E. Gardner.

GOOKIN.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874, of pneumonia, WARREN D. GOOKIN, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 Montague Terrace, on Friday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., Saturday for interment. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock M.

HAND.—At Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1874, GEORGE E. HAND, son of J. M. Hand, of Augusta, Ga., in the 27th year of his age.

HOWELL.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Jan. 28, Miss MARY JANE HOWELL, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Baptist Church, New-Durham, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock.

IRWIN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874, WILLIAM IRWIN, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,401 Broadway, near 50th st., on Saturday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

LOVERIDGE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1874, JAMES HENRY, infant son of James W. and Bessie F. R. Loveridge, aged 11 months.

Funeral on Friday, the 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

PAYNE.—At Greenpoint, Long Island, on Thursday, Jan. 29, 1874, MERRITT A. PAYNE, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in papers of Saturday.

WATKINSON.—In Hartford, Conn., Tuesday morning, Jan. 27, ELLEN M., youngest daughter of the late Robert Watkinson.

WISE.—On Thursday, Jan 29, of diphtheria, JESSIE HOLBROOK, youngest daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Wise, aged 6 years 2 months and 13 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 159 East 73d st., to-day at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

WOOD.—At Newtown, Long Island, suddenly, on Jan. 27, 1874, HARRIET SPENCER, wife of W. S. Wood.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal Church, Newtown, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M. Trains leave Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, East River, at 2:15, and from Hunter's Point at 2:30 via the Flushing Railroads.

WHITING.—On Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874, CATHARINE WHITING, widow of James R. Whiting.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence at Spuyten Duyvil, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will await the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from Thirtieth Street Depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HEALTHY excreta and unhealthy or excessive is due to a contaminated condition of the blood. With this normal condition destroyed, we may expect persistent suppuration and destruction of the organ or entire body. This blood poisoning is very rapid, and consequently hitherto fatal in diseases of the kidneys and bladder, as all medical treatment has been unsuccessful. Notwithstanding this fact, and the additional one, that the Bethesda Mineral Spring water is acknowledged by a large number of the greatest practitioners to be the only successful remedy ever discovered, many doctors are so inhuman as to allow their patients to suffer and enter untimely graves. That all such may be averted, DR. A. H. HEATH has reduced the price of this compound prepared in Nature's laboratory. Depot. No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

AT THIS TIME THERE IS REAL DANGER. Prevent a cold on the lungs. Wear the Graduated Chest Guard. Mailed free on receipt of $1 50. UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway. Trade supplied.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRUCTURE, ... Thirty dozens of the ... Lexington av. [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, (Thursday,) Jan. 29, the legal sale noticed of property on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, east of Second avenue, being adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 28.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

For to-day, at the Exchange, two auctions are announced, viz.:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of the property known as No. 80 Nassau street, east side, between John and Fulton streets, embracing a lot 21.11 by 101.10, with a five-story brick store upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick building in rear.

By H. Henriques, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas S. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the lot with store and tenement, thereon, No. 848 Third avenue, west side, near Fifty-second street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Beekman place, w. s., 60 ft. n. of 50th st., 20x75	$10,000
Christopher st., s. s., 22x59.8	12,000
Essex st., No. 19, 25x87.5; Hester st., No. 44, 25x75.2	28,000
Frankfort st., easterly corner William st., 58.4x51.11x83.9 on William st., x57.11	85,000
31st st., n. s., 75 ft. s. e. of 3d av., 47x120, one-half part	2,500
33d st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 9th av. 25x98.9	5,300
36th st., n. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5	18,750
57th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 17.2x100.5	33,000
57th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 75x100.5	84,000
59th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.4	12,500
87th st., s. s., 99 ft. e. of Avenue A, 36x100, excepting strip off w. s., 81.8 ft. s. of 87th st., rear, 1x38.4	24,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 508, second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, 3⅓ years, per year	$5,000
6th st., n. s., 450.7 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x98.11, 21 years, per year	900
6th av., No. 780, 5 years—2 years, per year $1,000; 1 year, per year $1,100; 1 year, per year $1,200; 1 year, per year	1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV.
Houses and lots bought and sold.
Stores and houses to let.
Rents collected, and full charge of property taken.
Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located in Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order; replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $10,500 to $18,000; also, several medium, first-class, three and four-story stone-front houses, on best streets in Twenty-second Ward, just west of Broadway. Particulars and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,
For Founderies, Manufactories, Chemical Works.
Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th av., near 12th st. Established 1853.
Houses and lots bought and sold; stores and houses let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—NEW IRON store, Broadway; forty years' leasehold; ground rent low, paying $6,000 a year clear, will be sold cheap; only $25,000 cash required; balance can almost be paid from rents; rented three years to responsible parties; payable monthly in advance. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 4,767.

FIFTH AV., MURRAY HILL.—A MODERN, first-class extra-wide house, four-story, high stoop, dining-room extension; price very reasonable; stable if wanted; others on and near 5th av., all sizes and prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses, Nos. 230, 232, and 234 West 18th st. A bargain for any one seeking a home. Price $13,000 each. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON SPRING ST. FOR SALE.—Well located, moderate price, easy terms. Also, a property on Canal st., near Broadway; also, small lot near West Broadway, suitable for workshop or stable. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE MADISON Avenue Hotel and furniture, corner 27th st.; leased for three years; is offered at a bargain; price $65,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AV.—AN EXTRA WIDE first-class house, on a corner above 42d st.; will be sold with or without the elegant furniture, or with or without the stable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 7 West 29th st., with lot adjoining; 75 feet front; house 45x60; price $130,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick store corner of Coenties Slip and Front st.; prominent location; terms easy. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—BEST SMALL, MODERN THREE-story house in Fifth Ward; every improvement and convenience, with possession; not much cash required. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

CORNER MADISON AV. AND 39TH ST.—Superb four-story stone dwelling, 27x65x115, for sale at a decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

$27,000.—A FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100, 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AS AN INVESTMENT, NOS. 185 AND 187 South 5th av., 50x100. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BRICK house, corner of 7th av. and 13th st. Price $25,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A CORNER ON GRAND ST., NEAR BOWERY, 65x51, with stores and dwellings, well rented. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
ALBURGH SPRINGS HOTEL.

This popular Summer resort is offered for sale.

The house and furniture are nearly new; rooms for 150 to 200 guests; the location upon Central Vermont Railroad, sixteen miles from St. Albans, overlooking Lake Champlain, is such as to insure liberal patronage, which during last Summer, exceeded its capacity. Mineral Spring, unsurpassed in curative qualities, and excellent opportunities for bathing, fishing and hunting, render it very desirable property.

For terms, &c., apply to WILLARD SEARS,
No. 80 Washington st., Boston.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 108 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.

(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)

For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.

Price $4,000.

The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNIMproved land near this City, on line of railroad, or for City property, a finely-located French-roof dwelling, eleven rooms; one block from two depots in Woodside; three miles from this City; seventy-two trains; fare eight cents; price $6,000. Apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—DEsirable, thoroughly-built residence; modern improvements, ten rooms, one-half acre, garden, lawns; excellent neighborhood; price, $9,000; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLACE, No. 60 Pine st., New-York, or Orange, opposite depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE.—STATEN ISLAND—HOTEL AND VILla sites; fifty acres, south side, choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ANDREW L. IRELAND, DECEASED, BY MESSRS. A. H. MULLER & SON, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

Four-story dwelling-house, No. 51 Amity st.; lot 25x100 feet.

Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 53 Amity st.; lot 21 6-12x75 feet.

Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 57 Amity st.; lot 25x80 feet.

Three-story dwelling-house, No. 21 South 5th av.; lot 21 11-12x123 6-12 feet.

Three-story dwelling-houses and stores, Nos. 51 and 53 8th av., corner of Horatio st.; lot 8 5-12 feet on Horatio st., 28 3-12 feet on 8th av., x 87 6-12 feet and 85 feet in depth, 25 feet rear.

Two two-story cottages, Nos. 12 and 14 Horatio st., (Jackson square,) No. 14 three rooms deep; lots 14 8-12x85 feet.

Four two-story dwelling-houses, No. 2 Gansevoort st.; lot 25x80 feet.

Four-story store and double dwelling-house, with rear building, No. 241 and 241 Hudson st.; lot 26 6-12x111 6-12 feet.

Three three-story and attic dwelling-houses, Nos. 306, 308, 310 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts.; lots 20 6-12x70 feet. J. B. IRELAND, Executor, No. 346 Broadway.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
A FORECLOSURE SALE

By H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. On FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the STORE and TENEMENT PROPERTY, No. 848 3d av., west side, near 52d st. By order of THOS. S. HENRY, Referee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—R. LAVINIA BAYAUD against JACOB H. DUVALL and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1874, I will sell by public auction by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 23d day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit; Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, with the easterly side of Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches, thence southerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, to the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1874.

A. H. WALLIS, Referee.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 240 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 678 BROADWAY, OPposite Grand Central Hotel, the first story, basement, and cellar of the new extra-wide marble-front Store, extending through to the alley; well lighted and desirably located; possession can be had from the 1st of February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 313 GREENWICH, south-east corner Reade st., No. 311 Greenwich, adjoining Butter and Cheese Exchange; Nos. 148, 150, 152 Reade st., (north side,) near Greenwich st.; upper portion of nine-story building, Greenwich and Reade sts. Possession of part of the above immediately. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x187,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SUBSTANTIAL SIX-story store, No. 28 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st.; or could be divided; excellent location for first-class trade requiring extensive accommodation; only a few hundred feet from new Post Office; steady steam power can be had if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LEASE.—WHOLE OR PART OF DESIRABLE house, factory attached, for light business or public house, situated in Amity st., or would rent the factory or furnished rooms to gentlemen; owner lives in same house. Inquire of MELVILLE, Jeweler, No. 1,191 Broadway.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, TO LEASE FAVORAbly.—Over one hundred suites rooms, stores, restaurants, basements; most sitely and centrally located, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House. Apply at No. 27 3d av.

TO LEASE—FLOORS, OFFICES, AND TWO stores in the Domestic Sewing-machine Company's building, corner Broadway and 14th st. The best location in New-York for retail business. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS FIVE-STORY MARBLE store, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel; size, 26x130; possession 1st of February next. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

TO LET, AT TRENTON, N. J.—A VERY DEsirable store, 20 feet front by 93 feet deep, suitable for any business, and an extra fine opening for a dry-goods or clothing store. Inquire of E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st.

STORES.—TO RENT OR LEASE, ON THE WEST side, south of Canal st., on very favorable terms, several fine stores; some of them are connected, and of great capacity. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT A LOW RENT, THE property No. 17 East 14th st., near Union square; suitable for the piano-forte or organ business. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 181 Greene st., next to the corner Bleecker st., suitable for light manufacturing. Inquire of F. H. TUSKA, No. 12 Beaver st., at 2 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

TWENTY-FIVE DWELLINGS at GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains, and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached.

Apply to A. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FOUR-story stone-front house, admirably located, just west of Broadway; has every improvement and convenience; new and in fine order, with immediate possession. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, TWO-STORY AND BASEment; water and gas; seven rooms; in good order; excellent location; rent, $50 per month. Inquire on the premises, No. 26 East 49th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CONVENIENT, GOOD-SIZED HOUSE, with a little land, not more than twenty miles from the City of New-York, for which a frame house in perfect order, with all the improvements, will be given in exchange, in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 151 New-York *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN rooms, without board, from a private family residing between 30th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. C. C., Box No. 3,851 Post Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE
UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. E. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 8th av. and West 34th st.
INTEREST commences the first day of each month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF FEBRUARY at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month.
Assets, $3,050,015 05; surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL:

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall St.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. E. HOWELL.

VERNAM & HOY,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1873.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873	$6,511,114 22
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1873	2,212,160 70
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,723,274 92

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873		$6,290,016 78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,960,882 49	
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$1,258,319 26	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$8,567,105 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,802,000 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	467,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at	422,894 66
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,833,302 27
Cash in bank	521,340 59
Total amount of assets	$15,613,642 52

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February, next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1870 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1873, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CHARLES DENNIS,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
HENRY COIT,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ROYAL PHELPS,	ROBERT L. STUART,
DAVID LANE,	WILLIAM E. BUNKER,
JAMES BRYCE,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
WM. STURGIS,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JOSIAH O. LOW,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,	ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
C. A. HAND,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JAMES LOW,	ADAM T. SACKETT,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
B. J. HOWLAND,	SIMON DE VISSER,
BENJAMIN BABCOCK,	HORACE GRAY.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on Jan. 5, 1874, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HENRY DAVID,	BERNARD McFEELEY,
CHARLES JENKINS,	MERRITT H. SMITH,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	J. WINDMULLER,
J. W. BROWN,	WM. H. MONTAYNE,
EDWARD SCULLY,	JOHN A. BAUSH,
B. A. MAYEREAU,	JAMES NEEVES,
WILLIAM MILES,	THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS,	GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	NOAH A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	JOHN M. BIXBY,
HAMIL'N BLYDENBURGH,	ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,	NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,	DAVID MAHANY,
R. I. HATFIELD,	JOHN C. WINANS,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	JOHN ROMER,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,	J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
	H. J. BARINGER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously re-elected President of the company.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
Delaware and Hudson First Mortgage
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1884,
FOR SALE BY
WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,
NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NOTICE.
JERSEY CITY BONDS STOLEN.

All persons are warned against purchasing, or negotiating the purchase or sale of the following bonds of Jersey City, which are missing from the Treasurer's safe, and are supposed to be stolen, to wit:

Seven per cent., forty years, coupon bonds, for $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1873, and numbered 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, and 432. Also, seven per cent. improvement bonds for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 1, 1873, running twenty years, numbered 2,745, 2,746, 2,747, 2,761, 2,762, 2,763, and 2,766.

Dated JAN. 27, 1874.
By order of Finance Committee.
E. A. CARMAN, City Controller, Jersey City.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1874,
FROM ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
AND FROM CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
Will be paid after that date at the Agency,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Coupons, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Feb. 2 at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.

(Signed,) B. E. SMITH, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at their office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH T. LEA, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, AND No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

NOTICE.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds and of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of this company due Feb. 1, next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Metropolitan National Bank.

The coupons of the Gold Bonds of this company due same date will be paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington, and Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railroad Companies, due same date will be paid at the office of this company.

J. D. COX, President.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)
SURPLUS, 1st January, 1874..................$211,061

A Divided of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after the 1st February.

First-class risks respectfully solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER
OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A THIRD DIVIDEND (SPECIAL) OF Eleven (11) per Cent., on approved claims against the (late) Security Insurance Company, is payable on demand at the office of the undersigned.

A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February.

E. DUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
Jan. 29, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.

COUPONS MATURING FEB. 1, 1874, OF THE International and Houston and Great Northern Railroad Companies' convertible bonds will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date. JACOB S. WETMORE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 2d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d prox.

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1874.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds and guaranteed preferred stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at our office, No. 59 Liberty st. M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, JAN. 31.
LOST BEAUTIES
AND
PERISHING GRACES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

An appeal to Authors, Poets, Clergymen, and Public Speakers. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.
1 vol., large 12mo, extra cloth. $1 75.

The care of the national language is at all times a sacred trust and a most important privilege of the higher orders of society. Every man of education should make it the object of his unceasing concern, to preserve his language pure and entire, to speak it, as far as in his power, in all its beauty and perfection. * * * A nation whose language becomes rude and barbarous must be on the brink of barbarism in regard to everything else. A nation that allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the last half of her intellectual independence, and testifies her willingness to cease to exist.—*Schlegel.*

Published and for sale by
J. W. BOUTON, No. 706 Broadway, New-York,
and sent free to any address upon receipt of price.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE limited partnership of CHARLES E. FORD & CO. The limited partnership composed of CHARLES E. FORD and ANDREW J. DUNN as general partners, and BENJAMIN F. HUNTTING as special partner, heretofore formed for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities on commission, in the City of New-York, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873, and terminating on the 30th day of April, 1874, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and such dissolution takes effect Jan. 1, 1874.

CHARLES E. FORD, ANDREW J. DUNN, } General Partners.
BENJAMIN F. HUNTTING, Special Partner.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER IS ADMITTED A partner in our firm from this date.
(Signed,) SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & CO.
LIVERPOOL, 1st January, 1874.

Mr. JAMES C. FRASER having become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co., of Liverpool, his interest in the firm of James C. Fraser & Co. is now represented by Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co.
(Signed,) JAMES C. FRASER,
(Signed,) JAMES P. MOLLISON.
YOKOHAMA, 1st January, 1874.

We have this day admitted Mr. EVAN J. FRASER to be a partner in our firm.
(Signed,) JAMES C. FRASER & CO.
YOKOHAMA, 1st January, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, Assignee of HENRY DAVISON, now in bankruptcy, will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church st., the stock of white shirts, collars, cuffs, &c., of said bankrupt.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

JONATHAN MARSHALL,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo, Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Alexandria. Can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River. Also, Palermo and Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship Italy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 3 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for city or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By an English young woman, or as nurse and seamstress, for City or country; has good City references; is very neat, active, capable, and obliging. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Laundress.—By a neat and tidy Protestant young woman; is an excellent chamber-maid and good waitress, or would take a laundress' place; four years' reference from last place. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is neat and orderly with her work; has no objection to the care of children; is also a nice seamstress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT ENGLISH young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or care children and do sewing, or the general house-work of a small family; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or children's nurse; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City references from her last employer. Call at No. 438 West 42d st., second floor, front rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; first-class City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR as nurse and seamstress, for City or country; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 391 8th av., first floor, over the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 44 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 224 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl, to do chamber-work and waiting, or as nurse. Call or address M. F. W., No. 333 West 52d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, who is a first-class house-worker; thoroughly understands her duties; willing to make herself useful wherever her services may be required; three years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, respectable woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL with good reference; is a first-class family cook; understands soups, meats, game, poultry, &c.; is a good baker and pastry cook; can make a variety of desserts; will assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds cooking, game, pastry, &c.; City or country, at moderate wages, to suit employers; has good recommendations. Apply at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN; BEST reference; is a good plain cook, excellent laundress; in a private family; wishes a place she will not have to leave in a month; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN, AS thorough cook; will assist with washing; or do cooking, washing, and ironing in a small family; City or country; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, OF EXPErience, in a private family, as a good family cook; will be found competent; wages $25 per month; fourteen years' excellent reference. Address A. A., Box No. 91 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at 340 4th av.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A PERSON who is a good cook and laundress; has best City references from her last employer. Call at No. 327 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 30th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WITH coarse washing; has good City reference. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS good cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 320 East 39th st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT woman to do plain cooking in all its branches; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call at No. 155 West 28th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH the best of City and country references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a respectable private family; no objections to the country; best City references. Address at Robert Coddington's book-store, 366 Bowery, one door above 4th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer; has several years' recommendations; wages moderate; for City or country; is neat, and of obliging disposition. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 322 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; best of references. Address B. L., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for two days.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, mother and daughter; are members of the Presbyterian Church; have five years' reference; one to cook and the other as waitress and chamber-maid. Apply at 428 2d av., between East 24th and East 25th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl, as good cook; makes excellent soups; good bread and pastry baker; good reference; no objection to the country. Address A. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; Can be seen for two days at No. 584 East 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COLORED SERVANTS.—A LADY LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to obtain situations for her servants, whom she can highly recommend; cook, laundress, chamber-maid, and plain sewer, or to wait on children. Apply at No. 189 Madison av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH-SWISS lady of education in a home as lady's companion, housekeeper, or any position of trust; speaks French, German, and English; best reference given and required. Address M. N., Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged American person of economy, intelligence, and refinement as housekeeper or companion to a lady, or any position of trust; good reference. Call or address Small Salary, No. 25 West 26th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman; is a plain cook and good washer and ironer; is willing to do all the work of a family and make herself generally useful; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG women, (Methodists,) together or separate; have good references; are good and capable at general house-work, or any part of it; City or country; wages very moderate. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMan; very neat, very capable, and who understands all kinds of house-work; is a specially good laundress; in a private family; is a plain cook; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker; is also a first-class seamstress; can furnish unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MAID OF ALL WORK; A young girl, with good references. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 426 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in every respect; is very respectable, and has the best of City references, as long as eight years. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; is a first-class laundress in every respect. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., first floor.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl to take care of grown children and as lady's maid; speaks French fluently, and is competent to instruct children in German and French languages; has best of City references. Call or address No. 60 4th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY FRENCH GIRL, who is fond of children and has experience; is a good seamstress and willing and obliging; best reference from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, EDUCATED NORTH German girl to take charge of grown children; good family sewer; references. Apply at No. 49 Prospect place, between East 42d and 43d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress or to mind growing children. Call or address for two days No. 11 Prince st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN UNCOMMONLY NICE ENGLISH girl as nurse girl, or for chamber-work or light house-work; is very clean, modest, and good-tempered; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, maid to growing children or a lady; cuts and fits; would travel to any part; good reference. Apply at No. 228 West 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., hair store.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY,
No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st., furnishes faithful, capable servants at moderate wages. This directory is conducted by ladies. Its object is a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Capable dress-makers, operators, and laundresses at $1 per day.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed).
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUAtion for his coachman in City or country; sober, trustworthy young man; experienced, safe, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening and the care of furnace; good milker; not afraid to work; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address G. D. A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR USEFUL Man.—By a married man aged thirty-two years, no children, (with rooms to live in preferred;) is a thorough coachman and good gardener, and can do all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; has six years' recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former, and five years from his last employer; any gentleman wishing a first-class man, who perfectly understands his business, will call, for two days, at No. 114 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is sober, willing and obliging, and has City references, which will bear strictest investigation. Address J. D., Box No. 97 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN, AGED thirty years, who thoroughly understands driving; in City or country; is also a good groom and can keep carriages and harness in nice order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) AS coachman or groom; first-class reference. Call or address F. T., at W. Wall's, No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A respectable young man, of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good and careful driver; best City references. Call or address for two days J. W., No. 11 East 27th st., near 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman and groom; fully understands his business in all its branches; can furnish best City reference. Call or address P. C., No. 133 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO HAS many years' first-class City reference; can drive four in-hand or tandem. Call on or address No. 34 5th av., corner 14th st.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, HOUSE-work, &c.—By a middle-aged American man and wife, (from Dutchess County, N. Y.;) man thoroughly understands all branches of farming and dairy work, and himself a worker; wife is well experienced in making butter and cheese, raising poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM OR ESTATE MANAGER.—ADVERtiser thoroughly understands the science of agriculture. For particulars apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH gardener, twenty-six years of age (single;) understands his business in all its branches and can give excellent references. Address James Alston, Lower Darby Post Office, Delaware County, Penn.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH wife and one child; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references from his present and former employers. Address for five days to C. A. D., Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway, New-York, or John Bradshaw, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion desire merchants and business men of every description, who are in want of clerks, book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, copyists, cashiers, and errand boys, to apply to Mr. WM. F. LEE,
23d st., corner 4th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINgle man, Protestant; for general use on a gentleman's place, as groom, coachman, or in a hotel; speaks English, German, and French; is accustomed to all sorts of house-work; understands the care of horses, can milk, and do plain gardening; references given. Call on Rudolph, No. 21 Forsyth st., (saloon.)

USEFUL MAN.—BY A LATELY LANDED YOUNG man, aged nineteen years, who can do farm-work as done in the old country; also, take care of horses, drive, milk, build fires, clean walk, assist in gardening, &c.; in fact, is willing to do what is required, and at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (colored) as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly in all branches; can furnish excellent reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN, as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has best of City references. Address N. N., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY ABOUT SIXteen years old, to read and write evenings for a gentleman; must be a good reader and reside in the upper part of the City. Address STUDENT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT WAITRESS TO ASSIST WITH laundry. Apply, with City reference, at No. 168 Madison av.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.
Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.
Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF INTELLECTUAL TASTES AND HABITS desires a home in a refined family, where she can teach English and the natural sciences in part payment for board; references. Address TEACHER, No. 135 East 39th st.

A LADY OF THOROUGH EDUCATION—A linguist and rapid penman, desires a position as teacher or to write in an office. Address TEACHER, Shrewsbury, Mass.

PRIVATE TEACHER.—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 45.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
Java	Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia,	Saturday, Jan. 31
Abyssinia	Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria,	Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria	Wed'day, Feb. 11	Siecla,	Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria	Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon,	Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia	Wed'day, Feb. 25	Atlas,	Saturday, Feb. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $120 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Feb. 7—CITY OF CHESTER, Capt. JONES, for freight only.
Feb. 14—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.
Feb. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. SULLY,
REUBS HATCH, Superintendent.
Vice President and Managing Director.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

The fine-class Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. Wilson.....Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas.....Feb. 24
HERMAN, Capt. Fleischer.....March 10

From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG:

Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.

The 2d and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st., New-York.

For cabin passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Having goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Worcester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARAGON, Master.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and saving them all chance at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Canada..Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P.M.
Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M. | Egypt...Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER...Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool to the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT.....LACHENEZ.....Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, March 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE OR BREST.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 7 A.....
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.

And every succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. HENRY D. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAIL FROM PIER 28 OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENNETT.....Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....March 3, 8 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....March 10, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIDEL.....Jan. 30.
CORINTH.....Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....Jan. 30.
ETNA.....Feb. 17.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Feb. 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Feb. 12

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA.....Feb. 7
GLAMORGAN.....Feb. 28
PEMBROKE.....March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$20 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE TONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Jr.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BICKETT, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELTINE,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

STEAM-SHIP CORNWALL.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The new and splendid steam-ship CORNWALL, Capt. GIBSON, will sail as above, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 18 East River (foot of Maiden lane.)

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin, $75, $60.....Superior accommodations
A few desirable state-rooms remain open.
For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at E. S. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ICE AND FOOD SAVED BEST IN THE ZERO REfrigerator. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st., New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 8:30 A. M., and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8:10, and 10:7 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Tomkinson and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 3:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

For full time-tables, see local time tables.

J. T. MCCOOL, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5:30, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, 9:30 A. M. and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. J. CAGMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

8:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE R. LEE and FRANCIS E. LEE, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of George R. Lee and Francis E. Lee, of County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 668 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY D. HALSEY, bankrupt.—The District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court, under the seal thereof, against the estate of William Halsey, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 668 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. BOUKER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Charles H. Brocksmith, of County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 668 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TUCK, JOHN A. FRENCH, and EDWARD A. GODARD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—John A. French, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said District, in the County of New-York, in said District, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th December, 1873.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Attorney for Bankrupt, 24 Nassau street, New-York. 1s23-1aw3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON HABERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Simon Haberman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM N. ELY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to the creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d January, 1874.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
Ja30-1aw3wF*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW B. CHALMERS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property to him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 243 Broadway, City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY L. WINGERT, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the court in the above entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the said Mary L. Wingert, all aged bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, &c., at the store, No. 660 Grand avenue, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1874, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers.—Dated Jan. 29, 1874.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, In and for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SAMUEL BARBER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel Barber, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Essex, in said district, who was, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the District of New-Jersey.

JOHN A. BOUKER, Assignee,
Corner Communipaw av. and Pine st.,
Jersey City, N. J.
JOHN WHITEHEAD, Attorney for Assignee, Newark, N. J.
Ja30-1aw3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD A. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Jersey City, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward A. Brown, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged bankrupt on a creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J.
Ja30-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS PERNIAGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Julius Copenhagen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1874.

HENRY ELLIOTT, Assignee,
Ja16-1aw3wF* Nos. 23 and 25 Warren st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER F. CARPENTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Oliver F. Carpenter, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1874.

JOHN W. KERR, Assignee.
Ja30-1awdwF

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island, 70°. Board, $3 per day. *City of Merida* leaves Feb. 5. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 543 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 543 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MINER COUNTERFEITING CASE.

MOTION TO QUASH THE SECOND INDICTMENT—INTERESTING LEGAL QUESTION—A SLIGHT SURPRISE.

The famous case of The United States against Joshua D. Miner was revived yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on a motion to quash and set aside a second indictment against Miner. In October, 1871, Miner was indicted under two separate indictments, the first of which charged him with having in his possession, with guilty intent, a counterfeit plate for the printing of bills of the denomination of $10 upon the National Bank of Poughkeepsie. The second indictment charged Miner with having in his possession a counterfeit plate on the Ninth National Bank of New-York, for the printing of bills of the denomination of $2. Miner was tried on the first indictment in December, 1871, when it was shown by the testimony for the prosecution that the two plates in question were contained in one paper parcel, tied with twine, at the time Miner was said to have had possession of them. The sole evidence of the prosecution was that of a certain Henry C. Cole, who swore that he sold the plates to Miner for $1,500, and of some of Whitley's secret service men, who came in at the opportune time of the delivery of the package. The defense contradicted the case for the prosecution, and it was shown also that Cole was a very disreputable individual, having been himself convicted of crimes and pardoned so as to allow him to come forward in this matter as chief witness. The result was that the jury rendered a general verdict of not guilty. In order to sustain their case on the first trial the Government put in evidence the plate described in the second indictment, which was contained in the package described. The District Attorney now moves the trial of Miner on the second indictment, and the case came up yesterday upon a plea by the defendant on a plea of *autrefois acquit*, claiming that the subject matter or gravamen of the second indictment is the same as that comprised in the first indictment; that the two acts sought to be embraced in two indictments have grown out of the same identical act which was involved in the possession of a certain package containing articles interdicted by law; that he has already been tried upon one indictment, in which trial the subject-matter of the second alleged illegal act was introduced, and that having been once tried and acquitted, he cannot be again subjected to the peril of deprivation of liberty for the same act. It was conceded by the prosecution that the same state of facts exist in reference to the defendant's second indictment as on the first, and that substantially the same testimony will be introduced. The whole question seems to turn upon the question whether the possession of two dissimilar counterfeit plates, in one package, at one time, embraced two distinct offenses, or whether it was but one offense, and might have been embraced in a single count of indictment. Ex-Judge Fullerton appeared as counsel for the defendant, and Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy in opposition. Judge Fullerton's brief was very exhaustive of citations to sustain his position, and Mr. Purdy seemed to rely chiefly upon the ground that the two plates could not have been embraced in one count of an indictment, and that on the first trial the defendant's liberty was in nowise jeopardized by the putting in evidence of the $2 plate, for the reason that the indictment charged solely with reference to a certain $10 plate. In cases where an indictment embraces two counts, it was well settled that a jury may convict of one and acquit on the other; but in this case, on the original trial, it was neither in the power nor the province of the jury to acquit Miner of the possession of the $10 plate, and convict him concerning the other. It was clear, therefore, that he was not jeopardized by it on the former trial. Toward the close of the argument there was a pretty piece of legal mosaic work displayed by the hypothetical cases suggested by counsel on both sides and the court. During the argument Mr. Purdy discovered, while casually reading over the indictment, that it charged Miner with having engraved, or procured to be engraved, the plate. Upon his suggesting that there was no reason why the defendant should not be brought to trial on a charge of engraving this plate, simply because he had been acquitted of possession of the other, Ex-Judge Fullerton seemed extremely surprised and indignant. Mr. Purdy declined to say explicitly whether he intended to adduce testimony on this latter point on the trial he now seeks, but stated emphatically that he had never discovered the charge of engraving until now. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH NOTES.

ERIE MANAGEMENT—MEETING OF DIRECTORS—RUMORED LOAN OF $30,000,000—OTHER COMPANIES.

A regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Erie Railroad was held, yesterday, at their offices in the Grand Opera-house. The Directors did not meet for three months previously, and in the absence of the President, Mr. Watson, who is now in London, Mr. Lucius P. Robinson was called to the chair. A communication was received from Mr. Watson to the effect that he had negotiated a considerable amount of the shares of the company in the English market, and he requested the indorsement of his action in that particular. The board confirmed the sale of the bonds, and authorized Mr. Watson to continue to dispose of them if he deemed it desirable. A resolution was adopted to continue the laying of the double tracks on the roads of the line, and to replace as far as possible wooden bridges with iron ones. Mr. Barlow drew attention to the fact that the proposed plan for the creation of a freight pool between the West and the East received consideration by the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central and Hudson River Roads. The matter was still the subject of consideration. After submitting some reports of a routine character the meeting adjourned. It was rumored yesterday in Wall street that a private dispatch had been received from London to the effect that Mr. Watson had successfully negotiated a loan of $30,000,000 for double tracking and re-equipping the road.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have decided to issue £1,000,000 sterling bonds of £200 each, bearing five per cent. interest, and to take in exchange for these bonds $5,000,000 (dollar bonds) of the Mississippi Central, and the New-Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern. The Illinois Central have determined to hold the seven per cent. bonds in trust, and to apply the coupons first to the interest, and then to the redemption of their five per cent. sterling bonds. This arrangement secures for the Illinois Central connections with the Gulf ports.... The convertible bonds of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey have been added to the stock list of the Stock Exchange. They amount to $5,000,000, and are dated Nov. 1, 1872, and fall due Nov. 1, 1902. The bonds are for $1,000 each and bear seven per cent. interest....The Committee of the Stock Exchange have also admitted to the list the preferred stock of the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad. The length of the road from Belleville, Ill., to Duquoin, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, is 56 miles, with the privilege of extending the line to Paducah, on the Ohio River. On the 15th December last the connection between the Illinois Central and the Mississippi Central was completed, thereby making, in connection with this road, the shortest line between St. Louis and Mobile or New-Orleans. The road is leased for 999 years from the 1st of October, 1866, to the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, at an annual rent of 40 per cent. on the first $7,000 per mile gross receipts, 30 per cent. on the next $7,000, and 20 per cent. on all the gross receipts above $14,000 per mile....The stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company has also been added to the Stock Exchange list. The authorized capital stock is $10,000,000, in 100,000 shares of $100 each, of which 85,895 have been issued, and 1,690 shares are to be issued under contract, by which the company acquire 200 miles additional poles and wires. The reserved stock belonging to the company, and to be sold or applied to its benefit, is 12,445 shares. They have 3,065 miles of pole line and 7,460 miles of wire, with all necessary equipment. They possess rights of way and franchises in principal cities and towns in and from New-York via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, and on line of Union Pacific Railroad, and a controlling interest in the Franklin Telegraph Company. It was rumored that the admission of this stock to the Exchange list indicates an opposition to the Western Union Telegraph Company, but there is no foundation for this allegation. The chief cause, no doubt, is to enable the company and other parties holding its stock to have a market in which the shares can be readily disposed of.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday afternoon, President Westervelt in the Chair. Reports were received from the Executive Committee, that Harvey P. Farrington, lessee of pier foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River, had surrendered the lease, and the cancellation having been accepted by the department, recommended that the pier be repaired, rebuilt, and extended westerly 243 feet, and widened on the southerly side to correspond with the street. Superintendent Turner was ordered to repair the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 43 and 44, East River, reported in a very bad condition, the earth filling the slip. Contracts for spikes, bolts, bands, and stayplates were awarded to Adolph Stathe, of No. 441 East Tenth street, and for screw-bolts and other iron materials to Messrs. Gustav Calmeyer and Christian F. A. Dambmann. Superintendent Turner reported for the week ending Jan. 29, that the bulkhead at Bellevue was finished, the platform, 17 by 260 feet, progressing favorably, the new pier No. 3, East River, would be completed in a few days, the rebuilding of Pier No. 43, East River, had been delayed for want of piles. Pier No. 1, East River was in a forward state, the second block had been sunk, and the old pier removed. Some piles had been driven for the pier at Randall's Island, the material being obtained from other jobs. A petition was received from the Narragansett Steam-ship Company to lease the new pier No. 34 North River, foot of Canal street; referred. One from John Rhinefranck & Co. for a portion of pier, foot of Third street, East River, for ten years; referred. Superintendent Turner reported the condition of Piers Nos. 55 and 56, East River, as exceedingly bad and dangerous; referred. Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, complained of a ridge left after dredging at the dumping board, foot of Jackson street, East River, so that scows were liable to be capsized at low tide; referred. A resolution from the Health Board, forwarding and indorsing recommendations on behalf of Hoelft, Fincken & Co. for a floating bath at the foot of Grand street, East River, was referred. Other communications of minor importance were ordered to be filed, and the board then adjourned.

THE JERSEY CITY ABSCONDING TREASURER.

The excitement in Jersey City consequent upon the defalcation and flight of the City Treasurer does not seem to abate in the slightest degree. The affair still continues to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation. It now transpires that nobody is surprised at the occurrence, for everybody expected it long ago. In the meantime no trace of Hamilton has yet been discovered, although it is tolerably certain that he is not in Boston. Pictures of the fugitive have been sent to every police-office in the United States, and telegrams have been sent to Europe to intercept him in case he should have taken passage in a steamer, as some think he has done. It now appears that several of the names on the defaulter's bond were forged, at least some of the supposed bondsmen declare they never signed it. J. H. Clowes, Hamilton's father-in-law, states positively that he never signed the bond, but admits that he authorized his son-in-law to put his name down for an equal amount with his father. Mr. J. C. Lawrence denies most emphatically that he attached his signature to the bond, and says he had no intimation that his name was in it until somebody asked him about it. John Anness, Wm. C. Whyte, James Van Pelt, and James Gopsell also deny that they signed the bond. As has already been stated, Thomas Chamberlain's signature was obtained under what might be considered false pretenses, but that of course does not relieve him of his responsibility if any of the bondsmen can be held responsible in the absence of the bond. Thus it appears from the statements of these gentlemen that no one really signed the bond except Mr. Hamilton, Sr., and Mr. Chamberlain, and all the other signatures were forgeries. John Outwater, the expert, still continues the examination of the books and accounts, and he states that no further discrepancies have been discovered. Three of the missing bonds have been discovered, that is, twelve bonds were sold to a contractor in the city, and only nine charged against him. This reduces the amount of the defalcation to $47,000. In a conversation with Mr. Apgar, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of New-York, where Hamilton was formerly employed, that gentleman stated that Hamilton was requested to resign his position because a defalcation had occurred at his desk, and although he was not believed guilty, yet the officers of the bank suspected that he knew the delinquent and would not betray him. Mr. Apgar added that Hamilton was entirely too "fast" for them, and they could not afford to take the risk of having fast men in the institution. There is some suspicion that Hamilton has gone to California, because of late he had been making very particular inquiries about the different routes there and the geographical situation of the country. It was stated around the City Hall, yesterday, that the father and father-in-law of the fugitive, who are both men of ample means, were ready and willing to reimburse the city as soon as the amount of the defalcation was definitely ascertained.

THE NAVY-YARD DISMISSALS.

The following correspondence has taken place with reference to the recent dismissals in the Navy-yard, between Alderman Richardson and Congressmen Woodford and Crook:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: At the request of friends in Brooklyn I have come to Washington to see if it is not possible to stop the wholesale discharge of men from our Navy-yard at this inclement season of the year, and, also, as far as the public interest will permit, to secure the re-employment of those who have been discharged. I respectfully ask your earnest co-operation in pressing the subject on the favorable attention of the President and Secretary of the Navy. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

To Hons. Philip S. Crooke and Stewart L. Woodford, House of Representatives.

THE REPLY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1874.

Alderman William Richardson:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your communication of this date, we would state: Having an earnest desire to do all in our power for the relief of the unemployed mechanics and working men in our country, we had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of your letter yesterday, before your arrival. He replied to us and authorizes us to say that the discharges of workmen and cessation of employment are occasioned entirely by the exhaustion of his appropriations.

We ought also to remind you that during the discussion of the Naval Deficiency and Appropriation bills in the House of Representatives, early in this season, it was distinctly avowed by leading Democratic members that any expenditures beyond the appropriations would be the subject of attempted impeachment.

Strictly the Secretary of the Navy has no discretion or power to employ workmen in advance of, and beyond the appropriation to pay therefor, and such employment was only specified during November and December by the national difficulty. While these references to the discussions of the House, and the actions of the Secretary during the early Winter were not made by him in our interview, still we recall them to your attention as matter of simple justice to the Administration and the Secretary.

Deeply sympathizing in all practical efforts for the relief of the industrious poor, we remain,

Very truly yours,
PHILIP S. CROOKE.
STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Alderman Richardson also saw the President on the subject. Gen. Grant expressed great regret for the discharges and their necessity, but said the whole matter now rested with Congress. Until further appropriations are made, no more men can be employed, but as soon as funds are provided by Congress the Government will give employment as far as it shall be practicable to do so.

GRIEVANCES OF THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU CARTMEN.

An adjourned meeting of the cartmen in the employ of the Street-cleaning Bureau was held yesterday evening at No. 23 Prince street, Mr. James B. Hackett, President, in the chair. The committee appointed to present their grievances to the Police Commissioners had delayed doing so till a further indorsement had been obtained from a larger body of representatives, especially from the up-town wards, than attended the previous meeting. The particulars of their demands, the main point being the restoration of the old rate of wages, $4 a day, have been already detailed in THE TIMES. No other business was transacted. Before the meeting, an interesting conversation was held with several of the men, with a view of finding out precisely their ground for complaint. At a hasty glance, it seemed that even $3 50 a day was a liberal wage, especially considering the hard times, and how very much worse off hundreds of other laboring men apparently were, even when in full work, to say nothing of the thousands who are idle, or on half or three-quarters time. From the following figures, it will be seen that the dirt cartmen get actually less than $2 a day, and in many respects are not so well off as their fellows who earn their money with the shovel or pickax, and when the day's labor is done have no horse to care for. They pay for stables, $4 a month; for shoeing, $3 50; for feed, $20. The horses, on an average, are worth $300 each; the carts, $130; the interest on these is, at seven per cent., about $30 a year, or $2 50 a month. These expenses aggregate $28 a month. With Sundays off and unemployed days, twenty-five days in each month is a high average of labor. This at $3 50 a day is $87 50, which, less the $28 for unavoidable expenses, leaves $55 50 a month, or less than $2 a day. Besides this, if a horse is sick, they have to pay for it. If it dies, they lose its value. If the cart is injured, they have to pay for its repair. If by delay at the dumping board they lose a load any day, they are fined $1. And they may be called on to work on Sundays.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS CENSURED.

Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday in the case of the boy, Conrad Waller, who was killed on the 22d of January, 1874, by a quantity of bricks and mortar falling on his head while he was playing in the old building corner of Twenty-third street and First avenue, formerly occupied as the House of Refuge. The building has for a long time been in an insecure condition. It was submitted in evidence that one Hughes, an Inspector of the Building Department, had examined the building two days before the accident, and pronounced it perfectly secure. The jury found in addition to the fracture of skull being the immediate cause of death, the following verdict:

"We find that said building is owned by John S. Prouts, and has been unoccupied, vacant, and in a dilapidated condition for over one year past to his knowledge and to the knowledge of the Superintendent of Buildings of the City of New-York. We censure the said owner for not having a watchman or a guard in and about the said building, and we censure the Superintendent of Buildings for not performing his full duty in the premises, having incompetent inspectors, and in not causing said building to have been torn down as unsafe some time ago, and the said building should be torn down without delay, the jury having visited and examined it, finding it a trap for human life."

The jury also commended Coroner Eickhoff for his official conduct in the case.

A SAD CASE.

Mr. Jacob Tiebrich, a cigar-dealer at No. 693 Broadway, was found dead on the sidewalk in front of his residence, No. 103 Amity street, yesterday morning, with his latch-key in his hand. It is supposed that while Mr. Tiebrich was endeavoring to open his door he was seized with an apoplectic fit, fell on the sidewalk, and fractured his skull. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest. No suspicions of foul play are entertained, all Mr. Tiebrich's jewelry being found on his person.

THE STEAM-SHIP AMERIQUE.

The new steam-ship Amerique, of the General Transatlantic Company, reached her dock yesterday morning after a stormy passage. She left Brest on the 17th at 6 P. M., and arrived at Sandy Hook Bar on Wednesday at 10 P. M. During her passage she rescued the entire crew of an English vessel which hailed her in a sinking condition. The Amerique was formerly the Atlantique, sailing to a South American port. She has, however, been entirely rebuilt, with new engines, and lengthened. She is 410 feet long over all, 43½ wide, 38 deep, and 4,560 tons burden, and is bark-rigged. She is a sister ship to the Europe, and only 20 feet shorter than the Ville du Havre. Her accommodations for passengers combine comfort and luxury, and nothing has been left undone which could contribute to making a passage across the Atlantic enjoyable. She has accommodations for 112 first-class, 114 second-class, and 600 third-class passengers. The main state-room extends the whole width of the ship, and forward and astern are the first cabin state-rooms, which are roomy and replete with conveniences for the toilette. On deck are luxuriously fitted-up sitting and smoking-rooms, and abaft the main saloon is a magnificently-furnished ladies' boudoir. On the same deck are the officers' rooms and bath-rooms. The main saloon has marble panelings of different kinds, is fitted with windows to be used in fair weather, and has a piano and library to while away the tedium of a voyage. On the deck below are the second cabin state-rooms and saloon, which differ only in plainness from those of the first cabin. On the third deck are berths for the third-class or steerage passengers, with separate accommodations for families and the sexes. The Amerique is fitted with compound, direct-acting engines, and has two high-pressure 41-inch cylinders and two 75-inch low-pressure. She has six boilers, twenty-four furnaces, and two smoke-stacks. She carries ten large boats, and life-preservers are in every room. She had strong head-winds and heavy seas after the second day out, but came in dry as a bone; and the time in which she made her first passage shows her to possess high qualities of speed. The following are the officers of the Amerique: Capt. Roussau, Second Capt. Garay, First Lieut. Roberge, Second Lieut. Gaillard, Third Lieut. Cameroit, First Purser Vie, Second Purser Durbec, Surgeon Follé, Chief Engineer Keesen.

LOCAL FIRES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THREE BOYS FROM DEATH—A POLICEMAN RESCUES THEM.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as Patrolman John Doyle, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, was passing the millinery store of Jacob Rothschild, No. 58 West Fourteenth street, he noticed smoke issuing from the basement of the premises, which is a four-story brick building. Believing the premises to be on fire, the officer gave an alarm and rapped loudly at the front door of the store on the first floor. After kicking at the door for some minutes, his summons was answered by a youth who opened the door, and it was then found that the store was filled with a dense and suffocating smoke. The young man who first made his appearance informed the officer that two other lads were sleeping in the rear of the store. The officer rushed into the store, and while making his way to the bedroom in the rear, found one of the boys wandering about apparently bewildered. He was brought to the sidewalk in safety, and Officer Doyle returned to the store, and by this time the smoke was so thick that the policeman was compelled to crawl along the floor of the store on his hands and knees. After considerable difficulty he succeeded in reaching the third lad, who was lying unconscious on the bed. He brought him to the sidewalk, and after breathing the fresh air the lad soon revived. It was then ascertained that these youths are Solomon, Jacob, and Herman Rothschild, relatives of the proprietor, and employed in the store. They had a very narrow escape from death. The fire was soon extinguished. It was confined to the cellar, where it had originated among some rubbish. The cellar, first, and second floors are occupied by Mr. Rothschild, whose stock is damaged to the extent of $5,000 by smoke and water. The third and fourth floors of the building are fitted up as lodge-rooms, and were not damaged. The building is owned by Edgar Van Winkle, and is damaged to the extent of $800.

A slight fire occurred yesterday morning at the Astor House, causing a momentary confusion and alarm in the building. The soot accumulated in one of the chimney pipes, took fire, and the strong smell being perceptible on the street below, a number of passers by, among whom was a fireman, rushed into the building, alarming the inmates, and mounted the roof to search for the cause. The fire was soon put out, causing no damage.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the brier-wood pipe factory of Julius Fleischman, at Union and Montrose avenues, Brooklyn, which occasioned a loss of $6,000. Insured in the Northern Missouri Company.

A slight fire occurred at No. 563 Bergen street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, occasioned by the overturning of a stove. A Mrs. Walpole was severely burned by the contents of the stove falling over her.

MORE BROOKLYN BONDS SAID TO BE MISSING.

It was stated yesterday by an official in Controller Schroeder's office that there is no record of over $175,000 worth of Park's bonds issued during Controller Johnson's term of office. When Mr. Johnson retired from office he took with him, it is said, his receipts and books, claiming them as his private property. The bonds are outstanding, and will have to be paid at maturity, but as there is no record of them in the Finance Department it is utterly impossible to determine whether they have been fraudulently or honestly disposed of. It was also discovered yesterday that the City has been cheated out of $5,000 interest on certificates of indebtedness issued on Jan. 1, 1870, during Mr. Johnson's term of office as Controller. The certificates of indebtedness amounted to $200,000, and were payable on Jan. 1, 1871. In 1870 the Volunteer Fire Department ceased to exist, and the paid Fire Department was organized. Controller Johnson, as far as could be ascertained, instead of selling the certificates, appears to have lodged them with the City Treasurer and drawn against them out of the general fund on account of the Fire Department whenever money was needed. On the 1st of January, 1871, the certificates became payable, and a person from Treasurer Sprague's office, who is supposed to have been the Deputy Treasurer, called at the Controller's office, collected the money, and paid the principal only into the Treasury. The interest, amounting to about $5,000, has never been accounted for.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

The yearly statement of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company shows the assets of the company to be $7,225,221 06, and the liabilities $20,647,402 35, leaving a balance of $13,422,181 27 to the debit of profit and loss account. The assets consist of bills receivable to the amount of $400,000; California Dry-dock stock, in 2,085 shares, set down at $100,325 99; payments of $3,123,122, on account of the new iron steamers Acapulco, Granada, Colon, Colima, and City of Panama, which are completed, and on the City of Callao, City of Jeddo, and City of Pekin, in course of construction. The sum of $1,556,500 is set down for steamers and lighters, and the balance is made up of coal at the depots, outfits and supplies, and cash in the hands of agents. The liabilities include $20,000,000 as the capital stock of the company. To this is added the sum of $317,371, due the Panama Railroad Company, and the remainder consists of sundry accounts and claims. The Board of Directors state that the accounts of the company show no charge to depreciation account for a long period of years, while the fact is well known that steam-ship property deteriorates by at least some ten or fifteen per cent. yearly. In the various official yearly statements furnished to the Legislature and circulated in the newspapers, the actual cost of all the steamers owned by the company, without reference to their depreciation, has been adhered to, thus making the capital stock to represent $20,000,000, which is largely in excess of their present value of the company's steam-ships.

THE DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the day of prayer for American colleges. The exercises at our City colleges were particularly felicitous. The exercises at Columbia College lasted from 10 to 12 o'clock, and the large chapel of the institution was filled with great numbers of students. The exercises of the University of the City of New-York, where the practice is an old-time custom, were as follows: After roll call a quartet of the University Glee Club, consisting of Darlington, tenor; Bull, alto; Chambers, first base, and Crane, second base, initiated the proceedings with "Guide me, oh Thou Great Jehovah," by Flotow. Chancellor Crosby then read a portion of the Scriptures, after which he introduced the officiating divine, Dr. A. R. McCourbry, Class of '56, of Browster Station, Putnam County, N. Y. His text was the last eleven verses of Genesis. The glee club and choir then followed with "Nearer My God to Thee," and the exercises closed after benediction by Dr. McCourbry.

A LIFE SENTENCE.

James Cahill, who, a few days ago, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, was brought up for sentence in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judge Brady presiding. The prisoner, while in a state of intoxication in a liquor saloon in Cherry street, stabbed a man named Colby, with whom he had no quarrel, the injury resulting in death half an hour afterward. It was urged in his behalf that before meeting with the deceased he had been attacked and beaten by a gang of thieves, and that he believed deceased was one of the number. Judge Brady told the prisoner that he saw no ground for a mitigation of punishment, and sentenced him to State Prison for the term of his natural life.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JAN. 30, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PARLIAMENTARY CANVASS—CHARLES KINGSLEY SAILED FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Jan. 30—5:30 A. M.—Mr. Thomas Hughes repudiates the action of the Liberal meeting in Marylebone Wednesday night in nominating a candidate for Parliament.

Mr. Edwin James retires from the contest in that district.

The Lord Mayor is announced as a candidate for Finsbury.

Mr. Arch has declined the invitation of the Birmingham electors to stand for Parliament.

A Home Rule meeting held in Dublin last night condemned the suddenness of the dissolution of Parliament as a trick for surprising the constituencies. The Secretary of the Home Rule League writes that the dissolution was owing to alarm at the progress of the Home Rule movement.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says the organization of the Home Rule Party is incomplete, and there is a great lack of funds.

The steamer Oceanic, for New-York, took out as passengers Rev. Charles Kingsley and daughter.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 30.—The North German Lloyd's steamer New-York, from New-York Jan. 17, for Bremen, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

COOLNESS GROWING OUT OF THE LA MARMORA STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The statement in Della Marmora's book with regard to the cession of German territory to France, and Prince Bismarck's denial of its truth causes coolness between Germany and Italy.

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29. — United States bonds closed at 98.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Artists' Fund Sale realized over $11,500, including the frames of the pictures sold.

The annual ball of the *Courier* reportorial corps was held last evening in Masonic Hall.

Dr. P. H. Vander Weyde will lecture this evening, at Plimpton Hall, on "The Study of Music."

M. Paul B. Du Chaillu delivered his lecture on "The Land of the Midnight Sun," at Association Hall, last evening.

Laura S. Webb, editor of the St. Louis *Western Sun*, will lecture at Steinway Hall this evening on "The Power of the Press."

The brewers of this City, New-Jersey, and vicinity have resolved to advance the price of ales on and after next Monday.

The Directors of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 2d prox.

Frank Lynch, of No. 436 West Thirty-sixth street, has his right leg broken by an embankment caving in on him, in West Fifty-second street, yesterday evening.

The members of the Tenth New-York Volunteer Infantry Association met last evening at No. 186 Sixth avenue, and completed their arrangements for their annual ball, to take place on Wednesday.

An evening reception will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth avenue, on Monday at 8 P. M. Readings by Prof. W. C. Lyman will enhance the pleasures of the evening.

There is no truth in the statement published in one of the morning papers that the Spanish frigate Arapiles was on shore off Sandy Hook. The vessel passed over the bar at noon on Saturday without touching, and proceeded on her voyage to Cuba.

Patrick Burns, aged fifty-three, of No. 64 Watts street, while at work at Tenth avenue and Forty-eighth street had his right hip and right leg broken by being run over by car No. 33 of the Tenth Avenue Line. He was taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

The Sixth Assembly District German Republican Association, Charles Mohr presiding, held a meeting at No. 144 Delancey street last night, and indorsed the action of the German Republican Central Committee in moving for a modification of the Sunday clause of the Excise law by the Legislature.

The monthly statement of the New-York City Mission presents the following results: 6,765 missionary visits, 387 meetings, 4,750 meals and lodgings given to friendless men. 866 families aided in various ways, &c. The Treasurer's statement shows: Receipts, $9,942 94; payments, $13,846 06; deficit, $4,003 12.

Louis Hilario, an Italian, was committed by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stabbing Annie Davis, of No. 148 Wooster street. The Italian was in the house of the injured woman, and without the slightest provocation plunged a knife into her side. She raised and outcry, and he was arrested while disappearing around the neighboring corner. The knife with which he committed the deed was found on the stoop of the house. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Hilario was held to await the result of her injuries.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. George B. Porteus, of London, lectured last evening, in Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, on the "Vices and Virtues of England."

There was a general understanding yesterday among the banks holding the money appropriated by the joint board for educational purposes that no further obstacle would be raised in the way of placing the money to the credit of the Board of Education.

The City Treasurer's weekly statement, handed in yesterday, shows a balance on hand Jan. 17 of $2,845,885 78; receipts during the week, $482,274 12; total, $3,328,159 90; payments, $98,420 22; balance on hand, $3,229,733 68.

The trial of Sarah C. Merrigan for the murder of Margaret Hamell in September last, set down for yesterday, was adjourned until the March term of the Oyer and Terminer on account of the inability of the defense to procure material witnesses before that time.

Mr. C. Williams (colored) was refused admission to Mrs. Conway's Theatre on Tuesday night, although provided with a ticket which he purchased in person just before seeking admission to the gallery. He proposes, it is said, to test the matter in the courts.

Herbert O. Spain, aged forty, a wine merchant at No. 32 Broadway, New-York, while returning to his home at No. 374 Pacific street, on Wednesday night, fell on the sidewalk, corner of Smith and Atlantic streets, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Twenty thousand barrels of oil arrived at Claremont yesterday, via the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

An emigrant who went out on the Pennsylvania Railroad train Wednesday night was robbed between Jersey City and Newark of his ticket to St. Louis, $35 in money, and a watch and chain.

The Erie Railway Company proposes to erect a new depot at the Long Dock, Jersey City, for the reception of eastern-bound freight. The structure will be 770 feet in length and 74 feet in width, and built entirely of wood.

A horse driven by John Cunningham ran away at Bound Brook Wednesday, throwing him and his little daughter from the carriage with great violence. Cunningham had three ribs broken, and sustained internal injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

A suit was commenced yesterday in the Hudson County Circuit Court against the bondsmen of Frederick E. Rowald to recover $2,500, the amount of the deficit in his accounts while he was Acting City Clerk of Hoboken. He was arrested at the time and tried on a charge of embezzlement, but escaped conviction and punishment through a technicality.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday, Charles Dash retracted a plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to a charge of atrocious assault and battery with intent to kill. The assault was committed upon Arthur Feeney while walking through Hudson street, Jersey City, on his way home. Irish, without any provocation whatever, shot him in the back as he was about ascending his own stoop. The prisoner declines to make an explanation of his conduct. He was remanded for sentence.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Edward Holmes, the colored man who died on the 23d inst. from the effects of a blow at the hands of John Reilly, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by a blow on the forehead with an instrument called a drag in the hands of John Reilly. The murderer and his victim and several other men were at work getting out ice from Arrowsmith mill-pond, in the township of Holmdil, about two miles and a half below Keyport. Holmes and Reilly were both under the influence of liquor, and the former was very quarrelsome. He challenged Reilly to fight several times, and at length an encounter took place, during which Reilly struck the negro the fatal blow with a drag, an instrument used in getting out the ice. Reilly is lodged in the Monmouth County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

OCEAN PERILS.

AN ENGLISH BARK LOST AT SEA—THE CAPTAIN AND CREW SAVED.

The new steam-ship Amerique, Capt. Roussau, of the General Transatlantic Line, reached New-York yesterday morning, having on board the Captain and crew of the English bark Sarah, which was abandoned at sea on the 21st inst. The Sarah was on her return voyage from Pensacola, Fla., to Swansea, England, and was rather heavily laden with pine timber, and when sighted by the French steamer was on the point of sinking. The Captain of the Sarah says that they sailed from Pensacola on the 13th of December. Everything was favorable until Dec. 25, when the wind began to blow from east-north-east, with a heavy cross sea. The ship was hove to under lower main-topsail, but labored very heavily, and soon began to leak. The next day a tremendous gale sprung up, the wind veering to the west-south-west. From the 26th of December to the 18th of January strong variable winds were experienced, with a cross sea, and at 4 P. M. on the 18th of January the ship was hove to under lower main-topsail on starboard tack—wind to the south-east. At 10 P. M. on the 18th a fierce gale was encountered from the south-east, with thunder and lightning, and the bark labored very heavily, and began to leak very fast, and it was found necessary to put all hands at the pumps. Two hour later a complete hurricane swept over the sea, washing away the bulwarks and stanchions, and staving the life-boat. Though all the hands were laboring steadily at the pumps, the leak kept increasing. The wind was more moderate on the 19th, but at midnight the vessel began settling down very fast, while all hands labored at the pumps. A few hours later the ship was filled and became water-logged, and the maintop gallant-mast, mizzentop mast, and foretopmast were cut away to ease her. In the meantime the crew had removed some provisions and water to the maintop, and at 8 P. M. on the 20th all hands went above, the sea going clear over the ship. The Amerique hove in sight and sent her life-boat to rescue the Captain and crew on Tuesday, the 21st, at 11 A. M. The bark was fast breaking up, and as the sea was unusually rough at the time, Capt. Crowther says he and his men would all have been lost but for the providential appearance of the Amerique. The Sarah was immediately abandoned, and sank a few hours later. The following are the names of the officers and crew of the bark Sarah: David Crowther, master; Richard Vound, mate; Peter Crowther, second mate; John Lorson, cook and steward; James McOwen, Henry Thomas, Daniel Paige, John Finegan, William Roberts, John Walsh, and Thomas Walsh, sailors. The Captain and crew of the Sarah say they utterly despaired of being saved until the moment they were rescued by the Amerique, and express themselves as very grateful for the kindness shown them by the officers of the French steamer. The bark Sarah was owned by E. O. Broad, of Glasgow, and was 360 tons burden, and a very valuable ship. The Captain and crew, upon their arrival here, repaired at once to the office of the English Consul, who will provide passage for them to England.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, the names of thirty-one of the Tompkins square rioters, indicted for riot and assault and battery, were called for arraignment. The prisoners, only a few of whom put in an appearance, through their counsel, pleaded not guilty. No day has yet been fixed for the trials....Charles Cordeais, alias "French Charley," a notorious criminal, indicted for breaking into the fancy store of Julius P. Cahen, at No. 43 Walker street, on the 23d of January, and stealing therefrom 438 gross of pearl shirt-buttons, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. Assistant District Attorney Rollins informed the court that on the 9th of March, 1870, Cordeais was sentenced to four years in State Prison, having, at that time only just come from the same institution, and moved for the full term of punishment. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to five years in State Prison....John Thomas, indicted on two charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....William John Gott pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....John J. Blair, aged nineteen, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary and was remanded for sentence....Three First Ward youths, named James O'Connor, John Barry, and Isaac Walsh, charged with breaking into the premises of Daniels & Sweet, No. 5 South street, on the 11th of January, were tried and acquitted, the evidence being insufficient to convict.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The February term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County, will be commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, on Monday next, Feb. 2, before Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and Associate Justices Howe and Silkman. During the past fortnight important alterations and improvements have been made in the arrangements of fixtures and seats in the court-room. The Clerk's desk has been removed to the front of the bench, the official stenographer will be seated immediately in front of the witness stand, and the reporters of the City press will be provided with desks and seats within the bar, by the side of the jury. The Sheriff is provided with accommodations within a railed enclosure, at the entrance of the Judge's private room. The Grand Jury is also provided with increased accommodations, and the members of the Bar, while engaged in the trial of any case, will be separated, as before, from the rest, and some regulations will be adopted to insure less interruptions to the proceedings of the court than experienced heretofore. The Grand Jury-room and the Sheriff's offices have been rearranged, repainted, and newly carpeted. The County Clerk's office is likewise to undergo similar improvements, while an addition is to be made to the county buildings, with a view of affording all the modern conveniences to the county officials.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

An exciting wrestling contest took place yesterday afternoon at Harry Hill's between "Darby" Doyle and Wm. Ashley. They contested in the style known as the "Devonshire," for $250 a side. The event drew together a large crowd of the better class of sporting men. At 4 o'clock the athletes put in their appearance, and Harry Hill was chosen Referee. The match was obstinately contested by both parties, and many severe falls were given. In the forty-third round Doyle fastened a "hip-lock" on Ashley, and threw him with terrible force over his head. Ashley dislocated his leg in the fall and was unable to contend any longer. The Referee then declared Doyle the winner. The match lasted one hour and forty minutes. Doyle's legs were terribly bruised, and his hip cut during the struggle. Ashley's right cheek was also cut and bruised.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Friday, Jan. 30: Nos. 54, 77, 82, 94, 95, 86, 93, 80.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Lawrence, J.—91, Wetjean vs. St. Paul and Peoria Railroad Company; 96, Dinsmore et al. vs. Adams et al.; 66, Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Boody; 67, Same vs. Same; 68, People ex rel. Murphy vs. Green; 81½, In the matter, &c., Murphy; 102, Graham vs. Canavan; 117, Jure vs. Mahoney et al.; 142, Smith vs. The Sussex Railroad Co.; 143, Risley vs. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company; 186, Winchell vs. Winchell; 189, Haden vs. Buddensick; 201, Williams vs. Wilson; 208, Manison vs. Manison; 209, Bowne vs. Bowne; 226, Ridgeway, &c., vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad Company; 227, Townsend vs. Norris; 228, Wilfelder vs. Allen, &c.; 232, Quinn vs. Walker, &c.; 235, Potter vs. Coulter; 236, Wippler vs. Wippler; 238, Hallgarten vs. Eckert, &c.; 239, Spaford vs. McPhail; 240, Mesamore vs. Daniels; 244, Churchill, &c., vs. Downs, &c., (two cases;) 249, Holyoke, &c., vs. Adams, &c.; 250, In the matter, &c. King's Bridge Road; 261, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 265, Christman vs. Christman; 276, Wann vs. Ashley; 283, Collins vs. Schultz; 384, Marsh vs. Caldwell, &c.; 294, Fenick vs. Josephson et al.; 302, Hill vs. Charter Oak Life Insurance Company; 322, Karvier vs. Brandon; 325, Williams vs. Williams; 338, Dambman vs. Butterfield. Call 203, Partridge vs. Rapelye.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—2779, Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Short causes—868, Ocean National Bank vs. Walbridge et al.; 1342, Mathey vs. Lugs; 1686, Van Brunt vs. Schmid et al.; 1724, Smith vs. Hodges; 1982, Bowery National Bank vs. Colell, impleaded; 2054, Ingraham vs. Meyer, &c.; 2172½, Pratt vs. Parker; 2320, Haaf vs. Dubedat; 2544, Von Stade vs. Sherman; 2560, Cardoso vs. Swords et al.; 2584, Corry vs. Ackerman; 2688, Cassidy vs. Davis; 2780, Morris et al. vs. Gaylord; 2620, Duffield et al. vs. Horton et al.; 2129, Daniels vs. Boyd; 2258, Herman et al. vs. Keogh; 2498½, Diago vs. Howe et al.; 2564, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Gilston et al.; 2644, Harlan vs. Drew; 2738, Sanford vs. Bowman; 2762, Williams vs. Osgood; 2770, Morgan et al. vs. Hosset al.; 2774, Kingsland, &c., vs. Burdick, &c.; 2798, Bogart vs. Aiken.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels, and Donohue, JJ.—40, The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company vs. Seaman et al.; 175, Galun et al. vs. Ledesst; 179, Jex vs. Board of Education; 180, Clark vs. Donaldson; 182, Hope vs. Lawrence; 183, Arnold et al. vs. Nichols; 71, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hettrich et al.; 44, —— vs. ——; 184, —— vs. ——; 186, —— vs. ——; 187, —— vs. ——; 188, —— vs. ——; 189, —— vs. ——; 190, —— vs. ——; 192, —— vs. ——; 193, —— vs. ——; 194, —— vs. ——; 163, —— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Short Causes.—1303, Smith vs. Davis et al.; 1346, Katz vs. Ackerle; 1167, Fellows vs. Joehne et al.; 1409, Brainard vs. Kennedy; 1439, Ingersoll vs. Schmaelzlour; 1438, National Park Bank vs. Barnes et al.; 1414, Weiss vs. Homberg; 1310, Benedict et al. vs. Gilman; 1170, Bembaum vs. Levy et al.; 1285, Bernstein vs. American Steel Manufacturing Company; 1163, Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.; 1237, Cassens et al. vs. Miller et al.; 1215, Ferdon vs. Kimmey; 1386, Craig vs. Erdom; 1365, Thurber vs. Egan et al.; 1382, Thurber vs. Brady; 1238, Muller et al. vs. Fine.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—612, Lietch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Pauzzi Alessandre, felonious assault and battery; William C. Parker, felonious assault and battery; Anthony Pratt, felonious assault and battery; Thos. Gillespie, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Abraham Conklin, grand larceny; Joseph Hopkins, (two cases,) grand larceny; Bart Abrahame, grand larceny; Hugh Little, larceny from person; William Murray, larceny from person; Eli Chase, William Kelley, gambling-house; Mary Ann Burke, disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Lawrence.

Ruggles vs. Marten; Mayo vs. Tonner; Brown vs. Tooker; Wippler vs. Wippler; in the matter, &c., Cowan; memorandums.

Ferrer vs. Cooke; Pike vs. Gould, &c.; Slocum vs. Fraser; granted.

Shakespeare vs. Warner; Brown vs. Warner; defaults opened conditionally.

Foote vs. Young; judgment for plaintiff and $10 costs.

Continental Bank Note Company vs. Industrial Exhibition Company; settled.

By Judge Donohue.

Beach vs. The Mayor, &c.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Monell.

Kanarky vs. Walters; motion denied.

American Corrugated Iron Company vs. Eisner; judgment ordered.

Mayer vs. Waugh; Boeg vs. Barkin; motions granted.

Daggett vs. Main; order granting motion.

Moore vs. Shafer; order granted.

Merritt vs. Merritt; motion for alimony and counsel fee granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Robinson.

Smith vs. Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company; judgment for plaintiff. (See findings with Clerk of Equity.)

Schanze vs. Jappa; judgment for defendant on demurrer. (See findings with Clerk of Chambers.)

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

GRADING SEVENTY-NINTH STREET.

Charles Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff, successor of William Gillespie, the contractor to regulate and grade Seventy-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, sued to recover for his labor. It appears that after performing some portion of the work Gillespie abandoned it, and plaintiff, who was surety for $5,000 on Gillespie's bond, entered into a new contract with Tweed to complete the work, and now seeks to recover $32,793 therefor. The Controller refused to pay unless after deducting the $5,000 on plaintiff's bond for the default of his predecessor in the work, and a defense was interposed on behalf of the City accordingly. On the part of plaintiff it was contended that he had no notice of Gillespie's default, while on the part of the City it was urged that the necessity of the second contract taken by plaintiff was sufficient notice on that subject. The case is still on trial.

D. C. Calvin for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and H. J. Forker for the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Before Judge Van Vorst and a Jury.

PROPERTY-OWNERS NOT LIABLE FOR FAULTS OF THEIR CONTRACTORS.

William H. Gardner vs. James Gordon Bennett.—This was action to recover $10,000 damages sustained by a brick having fallen from the new Bennett Building while in the course of erection, and which struck plaintiff on the head. A suit in the same case, against the contractor, was once tried and the complaint dismissed, there being no evidence produced showing that the fall of the brick was the result of negligence of the defendant or his workmen. The present suit was against Mr. Bennett, whom it was sought to hold liable as the owner of the building. It appearing by the testimony that the work had been let out on contract, Judge Van Vorst held, in conformity with prior decisions, that the contractor, if any one, and not the owner, must be held liable. The complaint was therefore dismissed.

D. S. Riddle, for plaintiff; John Townsend, for defendant.

OFFICIAL GUARANTEES.

Jacob Levy et al. vs. Caleb A. Burgis et al.—This was an action to recover $2,257, charged by plaintiffs to have been lost in the sale of bonds, which, they say, had not been delivered in form required by contract. The bonds were those of the Chattanooga Railroad Company, and were to be guaranteed by the State of Alabama. Out of the twenty bonds to be delivered, eight had the guarantee signed by William F. Smith, the Governor of Alabama, with his title of Governor added, while the remaining twelve were signed simply "William F. Smith." The omission of the title "Governor" on these latter was claimed not to be a compliance with the contract. It appeared on the trial, however, that those signed with the Governor's name only, had, as the others, the official seal of the State attached, and it was recited in the body of the guarantee that Gov. Smith signed the same in his capacity of Governor. This was held sufficient by the court, and the additional point of an insufficient tender having been decided in favor of plaintiffs, a verdict in their favor was the result.

Martin & Smiths for plaintiffs; Luther R. Marsh for defendants.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market fairly active, but prices weak and a shade lower; sales of fair to good Steers at $4 40@$5 25; choice, $5 35@$5 62½; extra, $5 75@$6; corn-fed Texans, $3 80@$4 10; good feeders, $4; closing easy; shipments, 348. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; quality steadily growing poorer; market opened dull, but became fairly active at 10c. lower; sales of common to choice at $5@$5 65, mostly at $5 35@$5 40; a few choice assorted sold at $5 70@$5 80; shipments, 8,000. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 1,500; sales at $3@$5 35 for common to choice, with a lot of fancy, 130 lbs. average, at $5 75; shipments, 184.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14@14½ reals ₱ arroba. Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 72@74 premium; Short Sight, 77@78 premium; on London, 115@116 premium; on Paris, 90@92 premium. Freights to Falmouth and orders—Loading at Havana, 52s. 6d.@55s.; loading at other ports on the north coast, 50s.@60s.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—Cattle dull, and ¼c.@½c. lower; very best on sale to-day, 5¾c.@6⅞c.; that generally rated first quality, 4½c.@4⅞c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4½c.; receipts, 2,000 head; sales, 1,735 head. Hogs in good demand and firm at 7½c.@8½c.; receipts, 7,164 head. Sheep dull with downward tendency; sales at 4c.@7c.; receipts, 3,192 head.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29.—Printing Cloths in quiet, regular demand at 5⅞c.@6c., thirty days, for best Standard and Extra 64 Squares.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—William Purdy, Charles Purdy, E. W. Thwing, J. Van Brunt, M. A. Knowlden, Miss Mina Glass, John McElroy, Capt. Thomas Sparrow, J. B. Stevenson, William Jack and wife, George Smith, Mrs. Gianinni, Miss Giannini, John Brain, James Brain, N. S. Hazen, wife, and three children, William McGee, Andrew Gablehouse, John Williams, H. Johnson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Moat, child, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. White, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Miles and child, Miss Miles, Miss Whitcombe, A. Meyer, R. Passavant, R. Vischer, Mr. Aitken, Mrs. David Hunt, Miss Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Clark, Mrs. C. B. Thomas, Mrs. L. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Milton, T. C. Kerr, T. C. Kerr, Jr., Leslie Dawson, Mr. Neale, Mr. Carpenter, J. H. Whitefeld, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Hine, C. P. Hatch, R. G. Haskell, C. B. Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Ridgway, J. H. Atkinson, T. A. Blake, J. Beck, E. W. Wilmot, H. W. Sharpless, C. Vaughane, Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold, Mr. Harris, Miss Harris, Miss Gardner, Col. Finlay, C. J. Appleton, A. L. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spofford, F. L. De Korth, Col. John H. Fry, F. M. Goddard, J. Leesber, L. E. Kellogg, Mr. Stearns, Mr. Goodwin, J. R. Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Redding, Alex. Notman, Ottes Bourjan, E. Chatham, J. D. Samson, A. B. Dick, J. T. H. McEwan, Charles G. Hayes, F. Henriques, Mr. Hellman, J. E. Jenkins, C. J. Dodeyshon, Hy. Attwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fowler, J. S. Fowler, Jr., Capt. Rutherbridger, Wm. Kelley, Mr. Pershouse, Mr. Johnston, Robt. Winks, Wm. McCartney, B. H. Cock, Mr. Leavitt, Alex. Paton.

In steam-ship Amerique, from Havre.—Mrs. McLane, Nicolas Rivero, Xavier Sapicha, Louis Sapicha, Ch. Lormier, Mr. McGraber, Mr. Des Georges, G. Magne, M. De Geronino, L. A. Gerard, R. Moral, A. Marchand, A. Bussiere, T. Guite, Mr. and Mrs. Sneider, Miss Sneider, Miss Freund, Mrs. Dange, T. Weber, Paul Mohr, Nicolas Mohr, Miss Louise Corrodi, A. Prat, Mr. Savarian, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann, Samuel Hermann, Ernest Hermann, Mr. Raveau, G. Bartenfeld, Miss E. Boalinger, Demario Renegouch, Mrs. Fresil, A. Sejeune, J. Wanner, Mrs. Van Juips, A. Lesourd, Joseph Abadie, Jean M. Abadie, Louis Boucher, G. Del Vecchio, Jean Codea, Peter Graber, Miss Hamilton.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:12 | Sun sets.......5:16 | Moon sets....6:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:07 | Gov. Island...6:56 | Hell Gate....7:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Kingston and Savannah, Pim, Forwood & Co.; City of New-York, Deakin, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Georgia, Tribon, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Liverpool, Shardler, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Orzone, (Ital.,) Lignon, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Orsaniak, (Aus.,) Orsaniak, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Resurzione, (Ital.,) Delsipiane, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; F. C. Berg, (Ger.,) Buntin, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Carib, Crowninshield, West End, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; S. Heaton, Rogers, Leghorn, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Alexander Nichols, Peters, Havana, M. Hunter & Co.; Watson, Eno, New-Haven, J. Cottingham; Lanka, (Br.,) Chun, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Card, Rio de Janeiro, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. S. A. Cochrane, Michelson, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ann E. Glover, Terry, Matanzas, Cuba, Tupper & Beattie; Ada Baker, Dollin, Demarara, Leaycraft & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage; Jan. 18, lat. 50 46, lon. 21 36, passed a White Star steamer, bound E.; 22d, lat. 47 47, lon. 42 12, passed an Anchor steamer, bound E.; 23d, lat. 46 21, lon. 47 50, passed a German steamer, bound E., showing signal letters Q B L K; 24th, lat. 44 48, lon. 58 21, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.; 25th, lat. 43 64, lon. 58 21, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E. The I. brings 57 passengers.

Steam-ship Amerique, (Fr., new,) Roussau, Havre, Jan. 16, and Brest 17th, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Jan. 21, 10:30 A. M., fell in with the bark Sarah, (of Glasgow,) Crowther, from Pensacola, for Swansea, in a sinking condition; took off the master and crew and brought them to this port.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool Jan. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 85 cabin, and 58 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Jan. 25, 736 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; same day, 722 miles, passed an Allan steamer bound E.; 28th, 184 miles, passed steam-ship Java, hence, for Liverpool; same day, 60 miles, passed a ship bound W., showing a white signal, with black letters T L in it.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg Jan. 14, and Havre 17th, with mdse. and 116 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Jan. 20, lat. 49 32, lon. 26 13, passed a British steamer bound E., showing signal letters W Q V C; 23d, lat. 43 33, lon. 38 47, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 24th, lat. 46 03, lon. 54 46, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 42 08, lon. 60 50, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 29th, lat. 40 14, lon. 70 22, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, off Fire Island, passed an American ship bound W.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Winchester, (of London,) Arnold, Calcutta Oct. 12, via Port Spain, Trinidad, 17 ds., with mdse. to Balli Bros.—vessel to Sweetland, Browning & Co. Jan. 20, lat. 24 40, lon. 69, passed the wreck of a fore-and-aft schr. of about 150 tons burden, painted black, with a yellow streak, water-logged and abandoned; foremast gone, and appeared to have been but a short time in that situation. Left at Port Spain barks Gazelle and May Flower, hence, disg.

Bark Runnymede, (Br.,) Fearon, Calcutta Oct. 2, and Sand Heads 4th, with mdse. to S. G. & W. G. Ward. Dec. 23, lat. 3 S., lon. 30 W., spoke schr. Adelia, (Span.,) from Havana, for Montevideo. Jan. 6, lat. 15 N., lon. 57 W., spoke bark Fannie, (of Searsport,) from Montevideo, for Matanzas, 30 ds. out. Same day spoke bark Haugusund, (Norw.,) from Marseilles, for Pascagoula. Jan. 19, lat. 27, lon. 70, spoke schr. R. Florence, (of Provincetown,) for Cienfuegos.

Bark St. Ursula, (of Barbadoes,) Dickman, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Prendergast Bros. & Co. Had variable weather; Dec. 25, lat. 18 38 S., lon. 32 45, passed bark George Sanjkan, (Fr.,) bound S.; 28th, lat. 9 50 S., lon. 32 45, passed bark Solomon, hence for San Francisco; Jan. 9, lat. 13 19 N., lon. 53 47, spoke bark Bessie Simpson, (Br.,) from Montevideo for St. Thomas, 40 ds. out.

Bark Contest, (of Melbourne,) McVey, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Prendergast Bros. & Co.

Bark J. W. Holmes, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Iquique Oct. 31, with nitrate of soda to Chas. Yuling & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Nellie, (of Salcomb,) Cove, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to George F. Bully.

Brig Morning Light, Dill, New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Fernandina 7 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Hattie L. Curtis, Mann, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to New-Haven Saw Mill Co.

Schr. Annie Lee, Cook, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. John W. Halls, Powell, Richmond, Va., with coal to master.

Schr. C. B. Manning, (of Gloucester,) Hute, Fortune Bay, N. S., 18 ds., with frozen herring to master.

Schr. Sunny Showers, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Talma, Simpson, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Richmond; barks Argonaut, for London; H. D. Gregg, for Matanzas; brigs Josie, for Matanzas; Mary E. Thayer, for Caibarien; Centaur, for Arroyo; William D. Andrews, for Port-au-Prince; schr. William C. Bee, for Cardenas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—Arr. steam-ships Baltimore, from Bremen; Gulf Stream, from New-Orleans; Wm. Kennedy, from Providence; Octara, from New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Wm. Crane, for Boston; Martha Stevens, for New-York, and John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; barks Anna Oneta, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, and Ricardo, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders.

Sld. bark Kristinestad, for Belfast, Ireland; brig Concord, and schr. A. C. Page, for the West Indies.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Arr. brig Ariel, from Demerara; schrs. Carl D. Lathrop, from St. Martin's; Jennie, Rosalina, from Bermuda; A. D. Henderson, from Pascagoula; Lewis Ehrman, from Mobile; Enos B. Phillips, from Charleston.

Also arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore, and Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 29.—Arr. steamer Puerto Rico, from Mayaguez; bark Brimira, from Savannah; bark Constantia, from Liverpool; schrs. D. W. Sanders, from New-York, and W. H. Pharo, from Maracaibo, for New-York, with her sails gone, and her spars and hull damaged.

Cld. ship James Duncan, for Liverpool.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York, and bark Kong Oscar, for Havre.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29.—The United States steamer Powhatan, from Key West, passed the fort at 4 P. M. to-day for the Norfolk Navy-yard.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 29.—Arr. schrs. Potter, from Boston, and Kate Meller, (?) from Baltimore.

Cld. bark Rose Brae, for Liverpool, and brig Bore, for Havre.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 29.—The steam-ship Pennsylvania, of the American Line, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, passed in at noon to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Cld. steamers Cortes, for Boston, and Gettysburg, for Liverpool; bark Fritz, for Havre; brig Recurso, for Barcelona; and schr. Jones, for Providence.

Arr. at the Passes steamer City of Dallas, from New-York; ships Victory and Circassia, from Liverpool; barks Rosina, from Gibraltar; Galathea, from Rotterdam; Clara Eaton, from Cadiz; and Rebecca, from Liverpool; and brig Albatros, from Bordeaux.

Sld. ship Albania, barks Lago and Eulalia, ships Tros and Dorotea.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 29.—Arr. ship Blue Jacket, and barks Therese, Ursus Minor, and Heimann and Theodor, from Liverpool, and L. H. De Vebber, from London.

Cld. ships John Rutherford, for New-Orleans, and Blue Jacket, for New-York; barks Emily Flynn and Grimes, for Liverpool, and steamer Darien, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 29.—Arr. schr. Prairie Bird, St. Martins 15 ds., for Boston; left in co. with schr. Evergreen for Boston. Also arr. schr. Ida B. Freeman, from Virginia.

Sld. schr. Rebecca M. Atwood.

29th—arr. schrs. Lulu, Baltimore, for Boston, and Rising Sun, Nanticoke River, for Bath.

Sld. schrs. Henry, J. W. Vanaman, Ida L., and Twenty-one Friends.

DISASTER.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Schr. Flora, of and from Rockland, Me., for Boston, with a general cargo, was picked up on George's Bank, and towed into Gloucester to-day, having lost her sails and sustained other damages during the storm of last Sunday.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Sld. for the United States, Lillian M. Vigus, Chili, R. L. Lane, Guiseppe Bosso, Screamer, and Harvester.

Arr. out from the United States on the 27th inst., Mary E. Riggs, Tancook, and Catharina.

Arr. out from the United States on the 28th inst., India, John Mayall, Lothair, Edith, and Lotus.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Olympus, Capt. Roseason, from Boston Jan. 18, arr. here at 8 o'clock this morning and proceeded to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The steam-ship Kenilworth, of the Red Star Line, from Philadelphia, arr. here this morning at 11 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 29.—The steam-ship Borussia, from Aspinwall Jan. 5, for Hamburg, arr. here yesterday.

ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—The steam-ship Franklin, Capt. E. Debnicke, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. here at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

GORHAM

SOLID SILVER

AND

Electro-Plated Ware.

THE GORHAM COMPANY are pre-eminently the great silver manufacturers of this country, and, it is not too much to say, of the world.—N. Y. Times.

SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY.

Bond st., near Broadway.

Borden's Extract of Beef

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA,
American Institute Fair, 1873.
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA,
Kings County Industrial Fair, 1873.

BORDEN'S EXTRACT OF BEEF is useful for enriching hashes, gravies, meat-stews, oyster-stews, &c. Any soup made from meat may be made with much less trouble from Borden's Extract, and at a saving of more than fifty per cent. in cost. One ounce of the Extract will make a quart of rich soup, in every respect equal to and of precisely the same flavor as soup made from beef purchased at the butcher's stall.

Bouillon may be prepared at a moment's notice, by simply dissolving the Extract in hot water and adding salt freely.

Borden's Extract of Beef is especially valuable for the sick-room, as tea made from it possesses all the fine flavor of the meat, and is entirely free from the burnt taste and smell so much objected to in other beef extracts.

Borden's Extract of Beef is prepared by the process devised by Mr. GAIL BORDEN, the inventor of Borden's Condensed Milk.

Any one giving Borden's Extract a trial will be convinced that it is a convenient, excellent, and economical article of food.

Put up in four-ounce and eight-ounce cans, and for sale by all the principal grocers and druggists, and at the office of the

BORDEN MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY,
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